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INDIAN LANGUAGES OF THE PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.

A FEW decenniums of research in our newly acquired Western dominions have acquainted us with the singular fact that clusters of very numerous, and for the larger part narrowly circumscribed areas of languages exist in these vast and remote regions. In California, and north of it, one stock of language is generally represented by several, sometimes by a large number of dialects and sub-dialects; but there are instances, as in Shasta and in Klamath, where a stock is represented by one idiom only, which never had diverged into dialects, or the sub-dialects of which have become extinct in the course of time. Although certain resemblances between them may be traced in their phonological and morphological character, they are totally distinct in their radicals, and by this criterion we are enabled to attempt their classification by stocks or families. Any other than a *genealogical* classification is at present impossible, for we do not possess even the most necessary grammatical data for the majority of the languages spoken along the Pacific coast.

For the Western languages, and those of the great Interior Basin, our main sources of information are (and will be for many years to come) vocabularies of one hundred to two hundred terms each. Those obtained and published frequently bear the stamp of dilettantism, sometimes that of profound ignorance of linguistic science on the part of word-collectors, who wholly underrated the great difficulty of taking down a set of disconnected words in a totally unknown and phonetically unwieldy idiom. These word-gatherers would have fared much better, and collected more reliable material, if they had taken short sentences of popular import or texts containing no abstract ideas. For an Indian is not accustomed to think of terms incoherent, or words disconnected from others, or of abstract ideas, but uses his words merely as integral parts of a whole sentence, or in connection with others. This

is the true cause of the large incorporative power of the American tongues, which in many of them culminates in an extended polysynthetism, and embodies whole sentences in one single verbal form.

At a time when the principal languages and dialects of Asia, Africa and Australasia, the living as well as the extinct, are being investigated with uncommon ardor; myths, popular songs, dirges and speeches collected, published and commented upon with erudition and corresponding success, very few of the American languages, North and South, have been the object of thorough research. There is no scarcity of thorough linguists among us, but the reason for their want of activity in this direction simply lies in the want of proper encouragement from the authorities, the publishers, the press and the public. This is very discouraging, we confess; but it shall not hinder us from examining somewhat closer this topic, and from trying to get at the true facts.

The general public is very ignorant of languages and linguistics, and as a rule confounds linguistics with philology. Many people have a horror of philology because the Latin and Greek paradigms which they had to study in college classes, recall to them the dreariest days of "compulsory education," juvenile misery and birch-rod executions. From these two languages they infer, superficially enough, that the study of all other foreign tongues must involve similar mental torments. Others believe that the Indian languages are not real tongues, deserving to be termed so; but only thwarted productions of the diseased heathen mind, because they do not agree with classical models, nor with the grammar of the primeval language of the world, the Hebrew, "which was spoken in paradise."

The majority, however, suppose that any Indian language is simply "a gibberish not worth bothering about;" they ought to remember that every language, even the most harmonious and perfect, is a gibberish to those who do not understand it, sounding unpleasantly to their ears, because they are unaccustomed to its cadences and phonetic laws. The mastering of a language is the only remedy against a certain repugnance to it on the side of the listener.

A further objection which is sometimes raised against studying the tongues of the Red Man, consists in the erroneous assertion that they have no literature of their own. This statement is founded on a profound ignorance of existing facts, and moreover, is only the expression of the old-fashioned, mistaken idea that languages should be studied only on account of their literatures, thus confounding philology with linguistics. Indians never did and do not write down their mental produc-

tions, simply because they do not trace their immediate origin from the Eastern races, from whom we have received the priceless gift of alphabetical writing; but that they really possess such productions, as well as the Malays, Polynesians and South Africans, no one can doubt who has read of Indian prophets, orators and story-tellers, with their fluency and oratorical powers, who has listened to their multiform, sometimes scurrilous mythological tales or yarns, heard their war-shouts, the word accompanying their dancing tunes, or in the darkness of the night overheard some of their lugubrious, heart-moving dirges sung by wailing women, as they slowly marched in file around the corpse of some relative, the whole scene lit up by the flickering flames of the lurid camp-fires. A volume of Schoolcraft's "Indians" contains a large number of Odjibway songs, and the author of this article has himself obtained over seventy most interesting and popular songs from the Cayuses, Warm Springs, Klamaths, Taos, Iroquois and Abnákis, in their original form. So the white race alone is to blame for its imperfect knowledge of the unwritten, often highly poetical productions of an illiterate race.

The science of linguistics is of so recent a date, that few men have yet grasped its real position among the other sciences. We must henceforth consider it as a *science of nature*, and reject the old conception of it as a science of the human mind. Stylistics and rhetorics of a language may be called the province of the human mind, but language itself is a product of nature, produced through human instrumentality. Man does not invent his language, any more than a bird does its twittering, or a tree its leaves. It requires a whole nation to produce a language, and even then such nation must start from phonetic elements already understood.

The innumerable agencies which give to a country its climate will also, by length of time, shape man and his language. Nothing is fortuitous or arbitrary in human speech and its historical developments; the most insignificant word or sound has its history, and the linguist's task is to investigate its record. Thus every language on this globe is perfect, but perfect only for the purpose it is intended to fulfill; Indian thought runs in another, more concrete direction than ours, and therefore Indian speech is shaped very differently from indogermanic models, which we, in our inherited and unjustified pride, are prone to regard as the only models of linguistic perfection. The Indian neglects to express with accuracy some relations which seem of paramount importance to us, as tense and sex, but his language is largely superior to ours in the variety of its personal pronouns, in many forms expressing the mode of action, or

the idea of property and possession, and the relations of the person or persons addressed to the subject of the sentence.

Another prejudice against the Indian tongues is derived from the filthy or uninviting appearance of the red-skinned man himself. It is true that most Indians seem very miserable, disgusting, poor, silly, even grotesque and comical; yet this is partly due to the state of degradation to which he has been reduced by the land-grabbing Anglo-American settler, who has deprived him of his former, natural ways of subsistence; but it is also a characteristic of his cinnamon-complexioned race, and has been so for times immemorial. In the numerous settlements, where the condition of the Indian has undoubtedly undergone a great change for the better, through the advent of the white population, he seems just as miserable, shy, sad and filthy as before. To draw conclusions from the exterior appearance of a people on their language, and to suppose that a man not worth looking at cannot speak a language worth studying, would be the acme of superficiality, and worthy only of those who in their folly trust to appearances alone.

Pursuant to these intimations, I judge that the only means of bringing about a favorable change in public sentiment concerning the tongues of our aborigines, is a better understanding of the real object and purpose of linguistic science. Languages are living organisms, natural growths, genuine productions of race and country, and scientifically speaking, it is as important to investigate them as to describe minutely a curious tree, a rare plant, a strange insect or aquatic animal. But to gather information on them with success, a much more accurate method of transcription or transliteration than those generally used by word-collectors must be adopted. The old nonsensical method of using the English orthography, so utterly unscientific and unbearable to the sight of every instructed man, has at last been discarded almost universally. Only scientific alphabets must be here employed, and an alphabet can be considered as such only when *one* sound is constantly expressed by *one* and *the same* letter only. Such alphabets have been proposed by G. Gibbs, Professors Richard Lepsius, Haldeman, Alex. Ellis, and many others, and it would be a fitting subject for a congress of linguists to decide which system is the most appropriate for transcribing Indian tongues. Cursive Latin characters must be used, and in some cases altered by diacritical marks, to convey peculiar meanings; the invention of new alphabetic systems or syllabaries like those of Sequoyah, and the hooks and crooks recently used for transcribing Cree and other Northern tongues are not a help to science, because they are not *readily* legible or reducible to the accepted old-world systems of transcribing languages. A debate may also

be started by a linguistic congress, what term should be employed instead of "Indian,"* which is unsatisfactory in many respects; a thorough remodelling of the terminology used in Indian grammars would form another fruitful theme of discussion. Our indogermanic ideas of grammar must be entirely disregarded if we would write a correct grammatical sketch of some Indian language.

The vocabularies,¹ in the shape as we possess them now, are useful in many respects. They do not give us much information about the structure of the languages, but serve at least for classifying purposes, and the small number of them which bear the stamp of accuracy in their notation of the accent and the use of a scientific alphabet, at least give a foothold for Indian phonology.

But men of science need a great deal more than this. Language is a living organism, and to study it, we must not only have the loose bones of its body, but the life-blood which is throbbing in its veins and forms the real essence of human speech. Not the stems or words alone, but the inflectional forms, the syntactical shaping of the spoken word and the sentence itself are desideratums mostly craved for. Linguists must therefore, as reliable grammars and full dictionaries (all the words properly accentuated!) cannot be expected at once, place their hopes in collections of *texts* illustrating the native customs and manners, the religious beliefs, superstitions, scraps of Indian history, speeches, dialogues, songs and dirges, descriptions of manufactured articles, and of the houses, tools, implements and dress of each nation and tribe visited.

These texts should be given *in the Indian language*, and accompanied by a very accurate, and if possible, an interlinear and verbal translation of the items. All the commentaries and remarks needed for a full understanding of the texts should be added to it. The more material is furnished in this way, the better our linguists will be enabled to disclose the hidden scientific treasures stored up in these curious, but now almost unknown, forms of human speech, and to present them to the world, in the shape of grammars, dictionaries and anthologies of aboriginal prose and poetry. To the ethnologist such texts will be just as valuable as to the historian and the linguist.

THE LANGUAGES OF THE WESTERN SLOPE.

A most singular fact disclosed by the topography of language-stocks all over the world is the enormous difference of the *areas* occupied by the various families. In the Eastern hemisphere, we see the Uralo-Altaic,

¹ In 1875, the 29th year from its foundation, the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, had collected texts, phraseology, and 771 vocabularies of about 200 words each, but for unknown reasons had published only a small portion of this enormous linguistic material.

the Chinese, the Indogermanic, Semitic and Dravidian, the Pullo and the Congo-Kafrian or Ba'-ntu family of languages," extending over areas much wider or as wide as the Tinné, Shóshoni, Algónkin, Dakóta, Cháhta-Máskoki and Guarani stock, while small areas are, perhaps, as numerous in the Eastern hemisphere as in the Western. Their size evidently depends on the configuration and surface-quality of the lands, which again determine the mode of the subsistence of their inhabitants.

The natives of a country, when not influenced by the civilization of the white race, will in barren plains, steppes, prairies and woodland, generally become hunters; on the shores of the sea and on the banks of the larger rivers, they will resort to fishing, and sometimes, when settled on the coast, turn pirates or form smaller maritime powers, while the inhabitants of table-lands will till the fields, plant fructiferous trees, or collect esculent roots for their sustenance. Of these three modes of sustenance we see frequently two combined in one tribe. The fishers live peacefully and in *small* hordes, because large settlements, on *one* spot of a river bank at least, could not be supplied at all seasons of the year with a sufficient supply of fish from the river. Hunters become, from their nomadic habits, accustomed to a restless, adventurous life, and in their thus acquired warlike disposition will constantly threaten their weaker neighbors; if opportunity offers itself will declare war, overwhelm and enslave or destroy them, and thereby extend the dominion of their own language over a wider area. Agricultural pursuits bear in themselves the germs of steadiness, of order and progress; countries settled and improved by agriculturists will gradually, when the population becomes more dense, consolidate into oligarchies or monarchies, generally of a despotic character. Such political bodies have frequently absorbed neighboring communities engaged in similar pursuits, and turned with them into powerful empires, as in the case of the Aztecs, Mayas, Chibchas and Quichhuas, in the Western hemisphere. For obvious reasons pastoral pursuits were almost entirely unknown in America, but were powerful agents of culture in Asia and Europe, since they facilitated the transition from the hunter or nomadic state to the state of agriculturists.

California and portions of the Columbia river basin, with their numerous rivers and the enormous quantity of salmon, trout and lamprey eel ascending annually their limpid waters, were essentially countries occupied by fisher-tribes, and before the advent of the white man, are supposed to have harbored a dense native population. Among these fisher-tribes we also find the smallest areas of languages; six of them are

crowded on the two banks of the Klamath river and many more around the Sacramento, although these streams do not exceed in length, respectively, 250 and 400 miles. To produce or preserve so many small language families, totally distinct from each other in their radicals, these tribes must have lived during very long periods in a state of comparative isolation, and have remained almost untouched by foreign invaders, protected as they were by the sea coast, and by the high-towering wall of the snow-capped Sierra Nevada.

In the wide basin of the Upper Columbia river several tribes hunting the bear, buffalo, elk, deer and antelope, roam over the thinly populated prairies, and occupy enormous tracts of barren and sage-brush plains. Hunting tribes need a wide extent of territory, and when it is refused to them they will fight for it. Thus originate the constant wars of extermination among many of these tribes, and their encroachments over others in regard to territory. Of this we find the most conspicuous instances among the nomadic tribes roving between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi river.

In their morphological character the languages of America do not differ materially from the Asiatic tongues of agglutinative structure, except by their more developed power of polysynthetism. But in many of their number this faculty remains only in an embryonic state, and by dint of a far-going analysis, some of them approach the structure of our modern European analytic languages. Still, in a number of others, the incorporative tendency prevails in a high degree; they are synthetic as much as the Latin, Greek, or Gothic—many of them superlatively so. They use not only prefixes and affixes, as we do, but also infixes, viz: particles, or particle-fragments, inserted into the stem. As a general thing, American languages are not sex-denoting, though we find a distinction of sex in the dual of the Iroquois *verb*, and in some Central American verb-inflections, where *he* is distinguished from *she* in the personal pronoun. A true substantive verb *to be* is not found in any American language,¹ and the word-stems have not undergone that process of thorough differentiation between noun and verb which we observe in German, English, and French. These three languages we call accentuating, since the quantity of their syllables is of relative importance only, the influence of the accentuation being paramount. In many American languages we observe, on the contrary, that accent shifts from syllable to

¹ Full and detailed information concerning the structure prevailing in American languages, will be found in Prof. J. H. Trumbull's article on "Indian Languages," in Johnson's New Cyclopædia, vol. ii. New York, 1875.

syllable, though only in a restricted number of words, and that instead of the accent length and brevity of the syllables receive closer attention. Such idioms we may call quantitating languages, for their system of prosody does not seem to differ much from those of the classical languages.

No plausible cause can as yet be assigned for the frequent, perhaps universal, interchangeability of *b* with *p*, *d* with *t* and *n*, *g* with *k*, *χ*, and the lingual *k*, *m* with *b* and *v* (*w*), *hh* with *k*, *χ*; but as there is nothing fortuitous in nature or in language, a latent cause *must* exist for this peculiarity. No preceding or following sound seems to have any influence on this alternating process, and the vowels alternate in a quite similar manner.

From these general characteristics, to which many others could be added, we pass over to those peculiarities which are more or less specific to the languages of the Pacific Slope. It is not possible to state any absolute, but only some relative and gradual differences between these Western tongues and those of the East, of which we give the following:

The generic difference of animate, inanimate, and neuter nouns, is of little influence on the grammatical forms of the Pacific languages. A so-called *plural* form of the transitive and intransitive verb exists in Selish dialects, in Klamath, Mutsun, San Antonio (probably also in Santa Barbara), and in the Shóshoni dialects of Kautvuya and Gaitchin. Duplication of the entire root, or of a portion of it, is extensively observed in the formation of frequentative and other derivative verbs, of augmentative and diminutive nouns, of adjectives (especially when designating colors), etc., in the Selish and Sahaptin dialects, in Cayuse, Yakon, Klamath, Pit River, Chokoyem, Cop-éh, Cushna, Santa Barbara, Pima, and is very frequent in the native idioms of the Mexican States. The root or, in its stead, the initial syllable, is redoubled regularly, or frequently, for the purpose of forming a (distributive) plural of nouns and verbs in Selish dialects, in Klamath, Kizh, Santa Barbara, and in the Mexican languages of the Pimas, Opatas (including Heve), Tarahumaras, Tepeguanas, and Aztecs.

A definite article "*the*," or a particle corresponding to it in many respects, is appended to the noun, and imparts the idea of actuality to the verb in Sahaptin, Klamath, Kizh, Gaitchin, Kautvuya, Mohave. In San Antonio this article is placed *before* the noun. The practice of appending various "classifiers" or determinatives to the cardinal numerals, to point out the different qualities of the objects counted, seems to be general in the Pacific tongues, for it can be traced in the Selish proper,

in the Nisqualli (a western Selish dialect), in Yákima, in Klamath, in Noce or Noze, and in Aztec. In De la Cuestas' Mutsun grammar, however, no mention is made of this synthetic feature.

The phonological facts, most generally observed throughout the coast lands, from Puget Sound to San Diego, are as follows: Absence of the labial sound *F* and of our rolling *R* (the guttural *kh* or *χ* is often erroneously rendered by *r*); comparative scarcity of the medial or soft mutes as initial and final consonants of words; frequency of the *κ*, or croaking, lingual *k*, identical with the *c castañuelas* of the South; sudden stops of the voice in the midst of a word or sentence; preponderance of clear and surd vowels over nasalized vowels. From all the information obtainable at present, we can properly infer that all the above mentioned peculiarities will by future investigators be discovered to exist also in many *other* tongues of our Pacific States. In the northern sections the consonantic elements predominate to an enormous degree, sometimes stifling the utterance of the vowels; many southern tongues, on the contrary, show a tendency towards vocalism, though the consonantic frame of the words is not in any instance disrupted or obliterated by the vocalic element, as we observe it in Polynesia. Languages, with a sonorous, sweet, soft, and vocalic utterance, and elementary vocalism, are the Mohave, Hualapai, Meewoc, Tuólumne and Wintoon (and Kalapuya further north), while the dialects of the Santa Barbara stock seem to occupy an intermediate position between the above and the Northern languages.

Unnumbered tongues have in the course of centuries disappeared from the surface of these Western lands, and no monuments speak to us of their extent, or give a glimpse at the tribes which used them. Many others are on the verge of extinction; they are doomed to expire under the overpowering influx of the white race. Other languages labor under the continued influence of linguistic corruption and intermixture with other stocks, and the Chinook jargon seems to make havoc among the tongues of the Columbia river. To transmit these languages to posterity in their unadulterated state, is not yet altogether impossible in the decennium in which we live, and would be a highly meritorious undertaking. It would be equivalent almost to rescuing these remarkable linguistic organisms from undeserved oblivion.

In the subsequent pages I attempt to give a synoptical survey of our Pacific language-stocks west of the Rocky Mountains (excluding the Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona), based on the writings of such predecessors as George Gibbs, Latham, H. H. Bancroft, Stephen Powers,

and I have taken pains to carefully compare their data with the linguistic material available. For obvious reasons, I have found myself frequently constrained to dissent from them, and I claim the decision of men of undoubted competency concerning the correctness of my classifications.

SHÓSHONI.—The Shóshoni family borders and encircles all the other stocks of the Pacific Slope of the United States, on the *eastern side*, and my enumeration, therefore, commences with the dialects of this populous and widely-scattered inland nation. The natives belonging to this race occupy almost the whole surface of the great American Inland Basin, extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierra Nevada. To the northeast, and all along the western border, they have crossed these towering land-marks, constructed by nature itself, but do not appear to have interfered considerably with the original distribution of the tribes in the Californian valleys and mountain recesses. The dispositions evinced by them are more of a passive and indolent than of an aggressive, offending or implacable nature, though they are savages in the truest sense of the word; some bands of Utahs, for instance, really seem too low-gifted ever to become a cause for dread to peaceful neighbors. We do not yet understand any of their numerous dialects thoroughly, but as far as the southern dialects are concerned, a preponderance of surd and nasalized *a*, *o* and *u* vowels over others is undoubted. They all possess a form for the plural of the noun; the Comanche, even one for the dual. Their dialects are, sketched in the rough, as follows:

Snake.—This dialect received its name from the Shóshoni, Lewis or Snake river, on whose shores one of the principal bands of Snake Indians was first seen. Granville Stuart, in his "Montana as it is" (New York, 1865), gives the following ethnological division: *Washakeeks*, or Green River Snakes, in Wyoming; *Took-arikkah*, or Salmon River Snakes (literally, "Mountain-sheep Eaters"), in Idaho. These two bands he calls genuine Snakes. Smaller bands are those of the *Salt Lake Diggers* in Utah, the *Salmon Eaters* on Snake river, the root-digging *Bannocks* or *Pa-nasht*, on Boisé, Malheur and Owyhee rivers, and a few others, all of whom differ somewhat in their mode of speech. Snakes of the *Yahooshkin* and *Walpahpe* bands were settled recently on Klamath reserve in Oregon, together with a few Piutes.

Utah (*Yutah*, *Eutaw*, *Ute*; Spanish, *Ayote*), is spoken in various dialects in parts of Utah, Wyoming and Arizona Territories, and in the western desert regions of Colorado, where a reservation of "Confederated Utes" has been established, with an area of twelve millions of acres.

To draw an accurate limit between the numerous bands of the Utahs, and those of the Snakes and Payutes seems to be impossible at present, since all of them show the same national characteristics. I give the names of some of the more important bands of Utah Indians, which no doubt differ to a certain degree in their sub-dialects: *Elk Mountain Utahs* in Southeastern Utah; *Pah-Vants* on Sevier Lake, southeast of Salt Lake; *Sampitches*, on Sevier Lake and in Sampitch Valley; *Tash-Utah* in Northern Arizona; *Uinta-Utahs* in Uintah Valley Reserve; *Weber-Utahs*, north-east of Salt Lake; *Yampa-Utahs*, south of the Uinta-Utahs.

Payute—(*Pah-Utah*, *Pi-Ute*—literally, "River-Utah; Utah, as spoken on Colorado river"), a sonorous, vocalic dialect spoken throughout Nevada, in parts of Arizona and California. The dialect of the Southern Payutes on Colorado river closely resembles that of the neighboring *Chemehuevis*, but differs materially from that spoken in Northern Nevada, and from the dialect of Mono and Inyo counties, California. Other Payute tribes are the Washoes and Gosh-Utes.

Kauvuya—(*Cawio*; Spanish, *Cahuillo*) This branch of the Shóshoni stock prevails from the Cabezon Mountains and San Bernardino Valley, California, down to the Pacific coast, and is at present known to us in four dialects: *Serrano*, or mountain dialect, spoken by Indians, who call themselves Takhtam, which means "men, people." *Kauvuya*, in and around San Bernardino Valley. *Gaitchin* or *Kechi*, a coast dialect in use near the Missions of San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey de Francia. *Nettla* is another name for it. *Kish*, spoken in the vicinity of the Mission of San Gabriel by a tribe calling itself Tobikhar, or "settlers," and of San Fernando Mission, almost extinct. The two last mentioned dialects considerably differ among themselves, and from the mountain dialects of the Takhtam and Kauvuyas.

Comanche, formerly called *Hietan*, *Jétan*, *Na-uni*, in Northern Texas, in New Mexico and in the Indian Territory. They are divided into three principal sections, and their language resembles in a remarkable degree that of the Snakes.

Various Shóshoni dialects have largely influenced the stock of words of a few idioms, which otherwise are foreign to this family. We mean the Pueblo idioms of New Mexico, the Moqui of Arizona, and the Kiowa, spoken on Red River and its tributaries. There exists a deep-seated connection between the Shóshoni stock and several languages of Northern Mexico in the radicals, as well as in the grammatical inflections, which has been pointed out and proved in many erudite treatises by Professor T. C. E. Buschmann, once the collaborator of the two brothers Alexander and William von Humboldt.

YUMA.—The Indians of the Yuma stock are scattered along the borders of the Lower Colorado and its affluents, the Gila river and the Bill Williams Fork. Their name is derived from one of the tribes—the Yumas—whom their neighbors frequently call Cuchans or Ko-ut-chans. Some dialects, as the Mohave, possess a large number of sounds or phonetic elements, the English *th* amongst them, and are almost entirely built up of syllables, which contain but one consonant followed by a vowel. The verb possesses a plural form. At present we know of about seven dialects:—*Mohave* (Spanish *Mojave*), on Mohave river and on Colorado River Reservation; *Hualapai*, on Colorado River Agency; *Maricopa*, formerly Cocomaricopa, on Pima Reservation, Middle Gila river; *Tonto*, Tonto-Apaches or *Gohun*, on Gila river and north of it; *Cocopa*, near Fort Yuma and south of it; *Cuchan* or Yuma, on Colorado river; their former seats were around Fort Yuma; *Diegeño* and *Comoyei*, around San Diego, along the Coast, on New river, etc.

Scattered tribes are the Cosinos or Casninos, and the Yavipais or Yampais, east of the Colorado river. The term *opa*, composing several of these tribal names, is taken from the Yuma, and means *man*; the definite article *-tch* joined to it forms the word *épach* or *Apache*, “man, men, people.”

PIMA.—Dialects of this stock are spoken on the middle course of the Gila river, and south of it on the elevated plains of Southern Arizona and Northern Sonora, (Pimería alta, Pimería bája). The Pima does not extend into California, unless the extinct, historical *Cajuenches*, mentioned in Mexican annals, spoke one of the Pima (or Pijmo, Pimo) dialects. *Pima*, on Pima Reserve, Gila river, a sonorous, root-duplicating idiom; *Névome*, a dialect probably spoken in Sonora, of which we possess a reliable Spanish grammar, published in Shea's Linguistics; *Pápago*, on Pápago Reserve in south-western Arizona.

SANTA BARBARA.—We are not cognizant of any national name given to the race of Indians who spoke the intricate dialects of this language-family. Its northern dialects differ as much from the southern as Minnitarée does from Santee-Dakota, or Scandinavian from the dialects of southern Germany.

The southern dialects are:—*Santa Inez*, near Santa Inez Mission; liturgic specimens, translations of parts of catechisms, etc., of this dialect, and of that of Santa Barbara Mission, were forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution by Mr. Alex. S. Taylor of Santa Barbara City; *Santa Barbara*, around Santa Barbara Mission, closely related to *Kasud* or *Kashwdh*, Spanish Cieneguita, three miles from Santa Barbara Mission;

Santa Cruz Island; this dialect reduplicated the root in forming the plural of nouns, and probably extended over the other Islands in its vicinity; it is extinct now.

The northern dialects are:—*San Louis Obispo*; stock of words largely mixed with Mutsun terms. The Indian name of the locality was Tixilini. *San Antonio*, spoken at or near San Antonio Mission, known to us through Padre Sitjar's dictionary. The plural of nouns is formed in more than twelve different ways, and the phonology is quite intricate.

MUTSUN.—This name, of unknown signification, has been adopted to designate a family of dialects extending from the environs of San Juan Bautista, Cal., in a north-western direction up to and beyond the Bay of San Francisco and the Straits of Karquines, in the East reaching probably to San Joaquin river. It is identical with the language called *Runsien* or *Rumsen*, and shows a great development of grammatical forms. Its alphabet lacks the sounds of *b, d, f* and of our rolling *r*. We can distinguish the following dialects:—*San Juan Bautista*; Padre F. Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta has left us a grammar and an extensive phraseological collection in this idiom, which were published by John G. Shea, in two volumes of his "Linguistic Series." *Mission of Carmelo*, near the Port of Monterey; the Eslenes inhabited its surroundings. *Santa Cruz*, north of the Bay of Monterey; vocabulary in New York Historical Magazine, 1864 (Feb.), page 68. *La Soledad Mission*; if this dialect, of whose grammatical structure we know nothing, really belongs to the Mutsun stock, it is at least largely intermixed with San Antonio elements. The tribe living around the Mission was called Sakhones. *Costaño*, on the Bay of San Francisco, spoken by the five extinct tribes of the Ahwastes, Olhones, Altahmos, Romonans, Tulomos. See Schoolcraft's Indians, Vol. II, page 494.

Under the heading of "Mutsun" I subjoin here a series of dialects spoken north of the Bay of San Francisco, which judging from the large number of Mutsun words, probably belong to this stock, but show also a large amount of Chocuyem words, which dialect is perhaps not, according to our present information, a Mutsun dialect. This point can be decided only when its grammatical elements, as verbal inflection, etc., will be ascertained.

The dialects, showing affinities with Mutsun, are as follows: *Olamentke*, spoken on the former Russian colony about Bodega Bay, Marin Co.; vocabulary in Wrangell, Nachrichten, etc., St. Petersburg, 1839, and reprinted by Prof. Buschmann. *San Rafael Mission*, Marin Co. Vocabulary taken by Mr. Dana; printed in Hale's Report of Exploring

Expedition, and in Transactions of American Ethnol. Society, II, page 128; the words are almost identical with those of Chocuyem. *Talatui* or *Talantui*, on Kassima River, an eastern tributary of the Sacramento, is clearly a dialect of Chocuyem; vocabulary by Dana, Tr. Am. Ethn. Soc., Vol. II. *Chokuyem* or *Tchokoyem* was the name of a small tribe once inhabiting Marin County, north of the Golden Gate. Their language extended across San Antonio Creek into Sonoma valley, Sonoma Co. G. Gibbs' vocabulary, published in Schoolcraft, III, 428-sq. discloses the singular fact that almost all Chocuyem words are *dissyllabic*, and frequently begin and terminate in vowels. A Lord's prayer in Chocuyem was published in Duflot de Mofras' Explorations, II, 390, and reproduced by Bancroft; the name of the tribe living around the mission of San Rafael was Youkiousmé, which does not sound very alike, nor very different from "Chocuyem." Some of the more important terms agreeing in the Chocuyem and in the Mutsun of San Bautista, are as follows:

ENGLISH.	CHOCUYEM.	MUTSUN.
head	móloh	mogel
teeth	ki-ih	sit, si-it
foot	coyok	coro
house	kotchâ	kuka, ruca
white	pahkiss	palcasmin
black	mûlutâ	humulusmin
I, myself	kani	can
thou	mî	men
two	osha	utsgin
father	api	appa
mother	enu	anan

The supposition that the Chocuyem belongs to the Mutsun stock is greatly strengthened by the mutual correspondence of these terms, but cannot be stated yet as existing on this ground alone, for the terms for most numerals, parts of human body, and those for fire, water, earth, sun, moon and star disagree entirely.

The Chocuyem stock probably included also the Petaluma or Yohios, as well as the Tomalo and other dialects spoken beyond the northern limit of Marin County. From a notice published by Alex. S. Taylor, Esq., we learn that Padre Quijas, in charge of Sonoma Mission from 1835 to 1842, composed an extensive dictionary of the idiom spoken in the vicinity of this religious establishment.

YOCUT.—This tribe lives in the Kern and Tulare basins, and on the middle course of the San Joaquin river. Consolidated in 1860 into one

coherent body by their chief, Pascual, the Yocuts show more national solidarity than any other California nation. In the *Overland Monthly*, Mr. Stephen Powers gave a sketch of this remarkable tribe, and described at length one of their terrific nocturnal weeping dances, called Kotéwachil. The following tribes and settlements may be mentioned here: *Tatches* (*Tatches*), around Kingston; *Chewencee*, in Squaw valley; *Watooga*, on King's river; *Chookchancies*, in several villages; a *King's river* tribe, whose vocabulary is mentioned in Schoolcraft's *Indians*, Vol. IV, 413-414; *Coconoos*, on Merced river; their vocabulary in Schoolcraft, IV, 413; a tribe formerly living at Dent's Ferry, on Stanislaus river, in the Sierra Nevada of Calaveras County, vocabulary given by Alex. S. Taylor in his "California Farmer." In former years many individuals of the Yocut nation were carried as captives to San Luis Obispo, on the coast, and were put to work in the service of the mission.

MEEWOC.—Stephen Powers (*Overland Monthly*, April, 1873) calls the Meewoc tribe the largest in California in population, and in extent. "Their ancient dominion reached from the snow-line of the Sierra Nevada to the San Joaquin river, and from the C^ósumnes to the Fresno; mountains, valleys and plains were thickly peopled." Bands of this tribe lived in a perfectly naked state in the Yosemite Valley, when this spot first came into notice. The language is very homogeneous for a stretch of one hundred and fifty miles, and the radicals and words are remarkably vocalic. Meewoc, mí-ua, mivie, is the word for "Indian," and osoamit, whence "Yosemite," means the grizzly bear; "wakálumi" is a "river," hence Mokélumne was formed by corruption; "kossumi" a salmon, hence C^ósumnes river. Some of the Meewoc bands were called by the following names, which probably represent as many dialects or sub-dialects: *Choomteyas*, on middle Merced river; *Cawnees*, on C^ósumne river; *Yulónces*, on Sutter Creek; *Awdnees* in Yosemite Valley; *Chowchillas*, on middle Chowchilla river; *Tuólumne*, on Tuólumne river. Their vocabulary was taken by Adam Johnson, and published in Schoolcraft's *Indians*, IV., 413. *Four Creek Indians*; vocabulary published in the *San Francisco Wide West* in July, 1856, under the name of Kahwéyah, but differing considerably in the words given by Mr. Powers. Some further Meewoc bands are called after the cardinal points of the compass.

MEIDOO.—The Meidoo nation formerly extended from Sacramento river to the snow-line, and from Big Chico Creek to Bear river, the cognate Neeshenams from Bear river to the C^ósumnes, where the language changed abruptly. The Meidoos are a joyful, merry and dance-loving race. Their language is largely made up of vocalic elements;

vowels and n's terminate more than one-half of their words. We possess vocabularies of the following bands: *Yuba*, opposite the mouth of Yuba river, a tributary of Feather river. A collection of some forty words was made by Lieut. Edward Ross, and published in *Historical Magazine of New York*, 1863, page 123. *Cushna*, on mountains of South Yuba river, Nevada county. Vocabulary by Adam Johnson, an Indian agent, published in *Schoolcraft*, II., page 494. *Pujuni*, or Bushumnes, on western bank of Sacramento river; *Secumnes*, also west of Sacramento river. Short vocabularies of both dialects were collected by Mr. Dana, and reprinted in *Tr. Am. Ethnol. Soc.*, Vol. II. *Neeshenam*, south of Bear river; Powers separates them as a distinct nation from the Meidoos; but from the words given, it appears that both speak dialects of the same language. Their bands are partly called after the points of the compass. Of other Meidoo tribes or bands, we mention the *Otakumne* in the Otakey settlement; the *Ollas*, opposite mouth of Bear river, and the *Concoows* or *Cancows*, in Concow Valley. Mr. Powers gives the names of about a dozen more. Perhaps the little tribe of the undersized *Noces*, or *Nozes*, in Round Mountain, Oak Run and vicinity, has to be classified here, because a few of their numerals, which almost all end in *mona*, agree with those of the Cushnas. Mr. Powers supposes these and the ferocious *Mill Creek Indians* to be of foreign origin.

WINTOON.—The timid, superstitious and grossly sensual race of the Wintoons is settled on both sides of upper Sacramento and upper Trinity rivers, and is found also on the lower course of Pit River. Stephen Powers calls their language rich in forms and synonyms; the dialect studied by Oscar Loew forms the plurals of its nouns by means of a final *-t* preceded by a reduplicated vowel of the root. Loew's vocabulary, published with one of the Uinta-Utah and thirteen others by the author of this article in his recent publication. "*Zwölf Sprachen aus dem Süd-westen Nord-Amerikas; Weimar 1876*" (150 pages), offers a few words of very difficult guttural pronunciation; but in general the language (called "Digger" in that vocabulary) is of a soft and sonorous character.

Some of the more noteworthy Wintoon tribes are as follows:—*Dowpum Wintoons*, on Cottonwood creek, the nucleus of this race; *Nocmocs* or "southern people;" *Pocemocs* or "eastern people;" *Nome Lakees* or "western talkers;" *Wikainmocs*, on extreme upper Trinity river and Scott Mountain; *Normocs*, on Hay Fork; *Tehamas*, near Tehama Town; *Mag Reading Wintoons*: vocabulary taken about 1852, by Adam Johnson, and published in *Schoolcraft*, IV, p. 414. *Cop-eh*. A tribe of this name was found at the head of Putos creek, the words of which are mostly dissyllabic, and partake of the vocalic nature of southern languages.

Stephen Powers calls by the name *Patween* a race inhabiting the west side of the middle and lower Sacramento, Caché and Putos creek, and Napa Valley. Physically, the Patweens do not differ from the Wintoons. Their complexion varies from brassy bronze to almost jet-black, they walk pigeon-toed, and have very small and depressed heads, the arch over their eyes forming sometimes a sharp ridge. They are socially disconnected and have no common name; but their language does not differ much in its dialects, and belongs, as far as we are acquainted with it, to the Winton stock. Powers (*Overland Monthly*, December, 1874, p. 542, sqq.) classes under this heading a number of clans or bands, of which we mention:—*Suisuns*, in Suisun Valley, Solano Co.; *Ulatos*, in Ulat Creek, near Vacaville; *Lewytos* and *Putos*, in Putos Creek; *Napas*, in Napa Valley; *Lolsels*, east of Clear Lake; *Corusics*, near Colusa, on Sacramento river; *Chenposels*, on Caché Creek; *Noyukics*, inter-married with Wintoons, on Stony Creek. *Guilulos* or *Guillilas*, in Sonora Valley. A Lord's Prayer given in their dialect, by Duffot de Mofras, ii, p. 391, differs entirely from the Chocuyem, hence the Guilulo may belong to the Patween stock. The words of the *Napa* root-diggers, collected by Major Bartlett, and another vocabulary of the Napa have not yet been published by the Smithsonian Institution.

YUKA.—The Yuka or Uka language extends over a long and narrow strip of territory parallel for a hundred miles to the Pomo dialects and the coast, in and along the coast range. The area of the Pomo language, however, breaks across that of the Yuka from the West at Ukiah and surrounds Clear Lake. The revengeful race of the Yukas, who are conspicuous by very large heads placed on smallish bodies, originally dwelt in Round valley, east of Upper Eel river. Nome Cult, meaning "western tribe," is the Winton name for this solitary and fertile valley, which has become the seat of an Indian Reservation. Of the Yuka we have a short vocabulary by Lieut. Edward Ross in N. Y. Historical Magazine for April, 1863. Surd vowels, perhaps nasalized, are frequent; also the ending *-um*, *-un*, which is probably the plural termination of nouns. No connection with the Chokuyem is perceptible, but a faint resemblance with the Cushna can be traced in a few words. Other tribes speaking Yuka are the *Ashochemies* or *Wappos*, formerly inhabiting the mountain tract from the Geysers down to Calistoga Hot Springs; the *Shumcias*, at the head of Eel river; and the *Tahtos*, on the middle and south forks of Eel river, and at the head of Potter Valley.

POMO.—The populous, unoffending Pomo race is settled along the coast, on Clear Lake and on the heads of Eel and Russian rivers; a portion

of them now inhabits the Reservation of Round valley, together with their former tormentors, the Yukas. Those of the interior show more intelligence and a stronger physical constitution than the coast Pomos. The Cahto Pomos and the Ki Pomos, on Eel river, have adopted the Tinné dialect of the Wi Lakee, which is closely allied to Hoopa. Powers considers as the nucleus of the numerous Pomo tribes the Pome Pomos, living in Potter Valley, a short distance northwest of Clear Lake. The language rapidly changes from valley to valley; but the majority of the dialects are sonorous, and the vocalic element preponderates.

We enumerate the following bands:—*Pome Pomos*, "earth people," in Potter Valley. *Ballo Ki Pomos*, "Wild Oat Valley people," in Potter Valley. *Choan Chadéla Pomos*, "Pine-pitch people," in Redwood Valley. *Matomey Ki Pomos*, "Wooded Valley people," around Little Lake. *Usáls* or *Camalél Pomos*, on Usal Creek. *Shebalne Pomos*, "neighbor people," in Sherwood Valley. *Gallinomerós*, below Healdsburg; a few grammatical informations given in H. H. Bancroft's *Native Races*, Vol. iii, part second. *Yuka-i* or *Ukiah*, on Russian river, (not to be confounded with Yuka in Round valley); vocabulary by G. Gibbs in *Schoolcraft*, Vol. III, (1853.) *Choweshak*, at the head of Eel river; Gibbs' vocabulary in *Schoolcraft*, III, pp. 434, sqq. *Batemdikaie*, at the head of Eel river, called after the valley in which they live; vocabulary in *Schoolcraft*, III, 434, sqq. *Kulanapo*, on southwest shore of Clear Lake; vocabulary in *Schoolcraft*, III, 428. Bancroft has called attention to the fact that many words of this and other dialects, spoken south of it, correspond to Polynesian and Malay terms, but on account of the uncertain nature of Oceanic consonantism, he is unwilling to draw any ethnological deductions from this coincidence. Kulanapo agrees pretty closely with Choweshak and Batemdikaie, but differs somewhat from Chwachamaju. *Chwachamaju*, to the north of Bodega bay. The words in Wrangell's vocabulary (see Olamentke, *Mutsun*) appear to agree more closely with Yuka-i than with any other Pomo dialect.

WISHOSK.—Spoken on a very small area around the mouth of the Eel river, on the seacoast, and called so from the Indian name for Eel river. We know of two sub-dialects almost entirely identical, and showing a rather consonantic word-structure. Vocabularies were collected with care by George Gibbs, and published in *Schoolcraft* III, p. 422. *Weeyot*, or *Veeard*, on mouth of Eel river; *Wishosk*, on northern part of Humboldt Bay, near mouth of Mad river; *Patawat*, identical with G. Gibbs' Kowilth, or Koquilth; and about a dozen other settlements speaking dialects of the same language.—Proceeding through the basin of the

Klamath river, we meet with a number of small, socially incoherent, bands of natives engaged in salmon or trout fishing on the shores of this stream and of its tributaries. Some do not possess any tribal name, or name for their common language, and were in a bulk called Klamath River Indians, in contradistinction to the Klamath Lake Indians, E-ukshikni, on the head of Klamath river. These latter I call here "Klamaths."

EUROK.—The Euroc tribe inhabits both banks of the Klamath river, from its mouth up to the Great Bend at the influx of the Trinity river. The name simply means "down" (down the river), and another name given them by their neighbors, Pohlik, means nearly the same. Their settlements frequently have three or four names. Requa is the village at the mouth of the Klamath river, from which they set out when fishing at sea. The language sounds rough and guttural; the vowels are surd, and often lost between the consonants, as in mrpr, *nose*; chlh, *chlec*, *earth*; wrh-yenex, *child*. In conversation, the Eurocs terminate many words by catching sound (-h') with a grunt; with other Indians we observe this less frequently. They are of darker complexion than the Cahroks, and in 1870 numbered 2,700 individuals in the short stretch of forty miles along the river.

WEITS-PEK.—In Schoolcraft we find a vocabulary named after the Indian encampment at Weits-pek, a few miles above the great bend of Klamath river, on the north shore, whose words totally disagree from Eurok, Cahrok, Shasta, or any other neighboring tongue. Palegawonáp is another name for the tribe or its language.

CAHROK.—*Cahrok*, or *Carrook*, is not a tribal, but simply a conventional name, meaning "above, upwards" (up the Klamath river, as Eurok means "down," and Modoc—probably—at the head of the river"). The Cahrok tribe extends along Klamath river from Bluff Creek, near Weits-pek, to Indian Creek, a distance of eighty miles. Pehtsik is a local name for a part of the Cahroks; another section of them, living at the junction of Klamath and Salmon (or Quoratem) rivers, go by the name of Ehnek. Stephen Powers thinks that the Cahroks are probably the finest tribe in California; that their language much resembles the Spanish in utterance, and is not so guttural as the Euroc. In Schoolcraft we find vocabularies from both tribes.

TOLEWA.—The few words of the Tolewa, or Tahlewah language on Smith river, between Klamath and Rogue rivers, which were given to G. Gibbs by an unreliable Indian from another tribe, show a rough and guttural character, and differ entirely in their radicals from any other language spoken in the neighborhood.

SHASTA.—At the time of the Rogue River War the Shastas, or Shasteecas, became involved in the rebellion of their neighbors, and after their defeat the warriors of both tribes were removed, with their families, to the Grand Ronde and Siletz Reserves in Oregon. Hence, they almost entirely disappeared from their old homes in the Shasta and Scott Valleys, which are drained by affluents of the Klamath river, and also from their homes on Klamath river, from Clear Creek upwards. Nouns form their plurals by adding *oggára*, *ukára*, "*many*," and the language does not sound disagreeably to our ears. We know this vocalic tongue only through a few words, collected by Dana; the Smithsonian Institution owns three vocabularies. The Scotts' Valley band was called *Watsahéwa*; the names of other bands were *T-ka*, *Iddoa*, *Hoteday*, *We-ohow*.

PIT RIVER.—The Pit River Indians, a poor and very abject-looking lot of natives, live on upper Pit river and its side creeks. In former years they suffered exceedingly from the raids of the Modocs and Klamath Lakes, who kidnapped and kept them as slaves, or sold them at the slave-market at Yánex in southern Oregon. Like the Pomos and most other Californians, they regard and worship the coyote-wolf as the creator and benefactor of mankind. Powers calls their language "hopelessly consonantal, harsh and sesquipedalian, very unlike the sweet and simple tongues of the Sacramento river." Redoubling of the root seems to prevail here to a large extent. A few words from a sub-dialect are given by Mr. Bancroft, which do not differ materially from the "*Palaik*" (or *Mountaineer*) vocabulary printed in *Transactions of Am. Ethnol. Soc.*, Vol. II, p. 98. After a military expedition to their country, General Crook ordered a removal of many individuals of this tribe to the Round Valley reserve, where they are now settled. *Pú-su*, *Pú-isu* is the Wintoon name of the Pit River Indians, meaning "eastern people." According to Mr. Powers' statements (*Overland Monthly*, 1874, pp. 412, sgg.) the Pit River Indians are sub-divided in:—*Achomáwes*, in the Fall river basin; from *achoma* "river," meaning Pit river. *Hamefcuttelies*, in Big valley. *Astakaywas* or *Astakywich*, in Hot Spring valley; from *astakà*, hot spring. *Illmarwes*, opposite Fort Crook, south side of Pit river. *Pácamallies*, on Hat Creek.

KLAMATH.—The watershed between the Sacramento and Columbia river Basin consists of a broad and mountainous table-land rising to an average height of four to five thousand feet, and embellished by beautiful sheets of fresh water. The central part of this plateau is occupied by the Klamath Reservation, which includes lakes, prairies, volcanic ledges, and is the home of the Klamath stock of Indians, who inhabit it together with

the two Shóshoni tribes mentioned above. The nation calls itself (and other Indians) *Maklaks*, "the encamped, the settlers," a term which has been transcribed into English "*Múckalucks*," and ought to include all the four divisions given below. About 145 Modocs were, after the Modoc war of 1873, removed to Quápaw Agency, Indian Territory. The language is rich in words and synonyms, only slightly polysynthetic, and lacks the sounds *f* and *r*. They divide themselves into:—*Klamaths* or *Klamath Lakes*, *E-ukshikni*, from *e-ush* "lake;" on Big Klamath Lake. *Modocs* originally inhabiting the shores of Little Klamath Lake, now at Yánex. The Pit Rivers call them *Lútuam*; and they call the Pit Rivers, *Mó-atuash* or "southern dwellers." *Kómbatuash*, "grotto or cave dwellers," from their abode in the Lava Bed Caves—a medley of different races. Some *Mólele* or *Molále*, renegades of the Cayuse tribe, have recently become mixed with Rogue Rivers and Klamaths, and have adopted the Klamath language in consequence. No Klamath sub-dialects exist, the idioms of all these tribes being almost identical. Klamaths and other southern Oregonians communicate with other tribes by means of the Chinook jargon.

THE TINNÉ FAMILY.—The Tinné family of languages, which extends from the inhospitable shores of the Yukon and Mackenzie rivers to Fraser river, and almost to Hudson's Bay, sent in by-gone centuries a powerful offshoot to the Río Grande del Norte and the Gila rivers, now represented by the Apache, Lipan and Návaro. Other fragments of the Tinné stock, represented by less populous tribes, wandered south of the Columbia river, and settled on the coast of the Pacific Ocean; they were the Kwalhioqua, Tlatskanai, Umpqua, Rogue Rivers (or Rascal Indians) and the Hoopa. Following them up in the direction from south to north, we begin with the Hoopa.

Hoopa.—The populous and compact Hoopa (or better, Hoopaw) tribe has its habitation on the Trinity, near its influx into Klamath river, California, and for long years kept in awe and submission the weaker part of the surrounding tribes and clans, exacting tributes, and even forcing their language upon some of them, as upon the Chimalaquays on New river, the Kailtas on Redwood Creek, and upon the two Pomo bands above mentioned. Powers holds their language to be copious in words, robust, strong in utterance, and of martial simplicity and rudeness. The *Wylakies*, or, *Wi Lakes*, near the western base of Shasta Butte, speak a Hoopa dialect. No information is at hand to decide whether the *Lassics* on Mad river, the *Tahahteens* on Smith river, and a few other tribes, speak, as the assumption is, Tinné dialects or not.

Rogue River.—The *Tototen*, *Tootooten*, or *Tututamys* tribe, living on Rogue river and its numerous side creeks, Oregon, speaks a language which is, like the majority of Oregonian and Northern tongues, replete of guttural and croaking sounds. According to Dr. Hubbard, whose vocabulary is published in Taylor's *California Farmer*, this nation comprised in 1856 thirteen bands, consisting in all of 1,205 individuals. (See article "Shasta.") The appearance of the numerals, the terms for the parts of the human frame, many other nouns and the pronoun, "*mine*," "*my*" (ho, hwo, hu), induced me to compare them with the Tinné languages. They differ considerably from Hoopa and Taculli, but singularly agree with Apache and Návaejo, and Tototen has, therefore, to be introduced as a new offshoot of the coast branch into the great Tinné or Athapascan family of languages. The Smithsonian Institution owns two vocabularies, inscribed "Rogue River," two "Tootooten," and one "Toutouten."

Umpqua.—The Umpquas live in and around Alsea sub-agency, on the sea coast, together with the Alsea, Sinselaw and Coos Indians. Their idiom is softer than the other branches of the Tinné stock. Further north we find two other small tribes of the same origin, whose languages were studied only by Horatio Hale, of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition. One of them was the *Tlatskanai*, south of Columbia river; the other, the *Kwallhioqua*, at the outlet of this stream, both extremely guttural. On account of the smallness of the tribes speaking them, these idioms have probably become extinct; their owners merged into other tribes, and were identified with them beyond recognition. They roved in the mountains at some distance from the coast and the Columbia, living on game, berries and esculent roots.

YAKON.—Before 1848, the Yakon tribe was settled on the Oregon coast, south of the Tillamuks, numbering then about seven hundred individuals. In the collection of fifty Yakon words, given in *Transactions of Am. Ethn. Soc.* II., part 2d, pp. 99 sqq, we discover very few monosyllables, but many clusters of consonants, not easily pronounced by English speaking people, as kwotxl, *fingers*; pusuntxlxa, *three*.

CAYUSE.—The national appellation of the Cayuses, whose home is in the valley of Des Chutes river, Oregon, is Wayiletpu, the plural form of Wa-ilet, "one Cayuse man." The Wayiletpu formerly were divided into Cayuses and Moléles, but the latter separated, went south and joined other tribes (see Klamath), or were removed to the Grande Ronde Reserve. The Cayuses are rapidly assimilating, or identifying themselves, with the Walawalas on and around Umatilla Agency, about seventy

miles east of Des Chutes river outlet, and a majority of them has forgotten already their paternal idiom. Judging from the Cayuse words printed in the Transactions of Am. Ethn. Society II, p. 97, this language prefers consonantic to vocalic endings, and possesses the aspirates *th* and *f*. The occurrence of both sounds, especially of *f*, is not uncommon in Oregonian languages.

KALAPUYA.—The original seats of this tribe were in the upper Willamette Valley. The laws of euphony are numerous in this language, whose utterance is soft and harmonious; thus it forms a remarkable contrast with all the surrounding languages, the sounds of which are uttered with considerable pectoral exertion. The personal pronoun is used also as a possessive; no special termination exists for the dual or plural of nouns. *Yamkally*, on head of Willamette river, has many words in common with Kalapuya, and is supposed to belong to the same stock.

CHINOOK.—The populous, Mongol-featured nation of the Chinooks once dwelt on both sides of the Lower Columbia; but after the destruction of four-fifths of their number in 1823 by a terrible fever-epidemy, a part of the survivors settled north, and now gradually disappear among the Chehalis. The pronunciation is very indistinct, the croakings in lower part of the throat frequent, the syntax is represented as being a model of intricacy. To confer with the Lower, the Upper Chinooks had to use interpreters, although the language of both is of the same lineage. The dialects and tribes were distributed as follows: LOWER CHINOOK, from mouth of Columbia river up to Multnomah Island, Clatsop; Chinook proper; Wakiakum; Katlámat. MIDDLE CHINOOK—Multnomah, Skilloot. UPPER CHINOOK—Watlála or Watxlála, showing a dual and a plural form in the inflection of the noun; Klakamat, south-east of Portland, a tribe once dispossessed of its homes by the Moléles; the idiom of the Cascade Indians, and of the extinct Waccanesis. Following the authority of George Gibbs, I mention also as an Upper Chinook dialect the Wasco or Cathlasco language. From their original homes east of the Dalles, the Wascoes were removed to the Warm Spring Agency.

CHINOOK JARGON.—The location of the Chinooks in the central region of western border commerce, and on the outlet of the international roadway of Columbia river, rendered the acquisition of the Chinook, or Tsinúk language very desirable for the surrounding tribes. But the nature of this language made this a rather difficult task, and so a trade language gradually formed itself out of Chinook, Chehali, Selish, Nootka and other terms, which, on the advent of the whites, were largely in-

creased by French, and in a less degree by English words. The French words were derived from the Canadian and Missouri patois of the fur traders. Two-fifths of the jargon terms were taken from Chinook dialects, and as the inflectional forms, prefixes and affixes of these unwieldy idioms were dropped altogether, and replaced by particles or auxiliaries, the acquisition of the Jargon became easy. A comprehensive sketch of this idiom will be found in the preface to George Gibbs' "Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon," New York, 1863 (in Shea's Linguistics).

We have similar instances of medley jargons from very disparate languages in the Lingua Franca of the Mediterranean ports, in the Pidgin English of Canton, the Negro-English-Dutch of Surinam, the Slavé on the Upper Yukon river, in a Sahaptin slave-jargon, and in the numerous "women-languages" of South America.

SAHAPTIN.—This name belongs to a small affluent of the Kooskooskie or Clearwater river, and has been adopted to designate the stock of languages spoken in an extensive territory on the middle and lower Columbia river, and on its tributaries, Yákima, Paluse, Clearwater and Snake rivers. The morphological part of the Sahaptin grammar is rich and well developed, and polysynthetism is carried up to a high degree. The exterior of the race recalls the bodily structure, not the complexion, of the Mongolian type of mankind. The eastern-most tribe is:

Nez-Perce's, the most numerous and powerful Sahaptin tribe, settled on a reserve in Northern Idaho (about 2,800 Indians), or roaming in the neighborhood. A sketch of their grammar was published in Transactions of American Ethn. Society. The western and northern Sahaptin tribes are the following: *Wálawdla* ("Rivermen"), on Umatilla Agency, in Northeastern Oregon; *Palús* or Paloose, on Palús River and Yákima Reservation; *Yákama* or Yákima, on Yákima Reserve, Washington Territory. Rev. Pandosy wrote a Grammar, Texts and Dictionary of this dialect, which were published in Mr. Shea's Linguistic Series. From their habitat they are called Pshuanwappum, "dwellers in the stony country." *Klúkitat*, on Yákima Reserve and vicinity, formerly roaming through the woodlands around Mount St. Helens. *Umatilla*, on Oregon side of Columbia River and on Umatilla Agency. No vocabularies. *Warm Spring Indians* on west side of Middle Des Chutes River. They call themselves *Tishxáni-hhláma*, after a locality on that water-course, or *Milli-hhláma*, from the thermal sources surging on the territory of their reservation (milli, "bubbling, or tepid," hhláma, "belonging to, pertaining").

A slave jargon exists among the Nez-Perce Indians, which originated

through their intercourse with prisoners of war, and contains expressions for *eye, horse, man, woman* and other most common terms, which are entirely foreign to Sahaptin.

SELISH.—The Selish family extends from the Pacific Ocean and the Straits of Fuca, through American and partly through British territory to the Rocky Mountains and the 113. Meridian. This race is most densely settled around Puget Sound, and its main bulk resides north of Columbia River. By joining into one name their westernmost and easternmost dialect, their language has been called also Tsihaili-Selish, or Cheháli-Selish. A large number of words of this truly northern and superlatively jaw-breaking language are quite unpronounceable to Anglo-Americans and Europeans—i. e., tsatɣlsh, *shoes*; skaiɣlentɣl, *woman* in Tsihaili; shitɣltsɔ, *shoes* in Atnah. This stock abounds in inflectional and syntactical forms, and redoubles the root or part of it extensively, but always in a *distributive* sense. It divides itself into a large number of dialects and subdialects, among which we point out the subsequent ones as probably the most important, going from West to North, and then to the East: *Nsietshawus* or *Tillamuk* (Killamuk), on Pacific Coast, south of Columbia River; *Tsihaili, Cheháli*; on or near Pacific Coast Washington Territory: has three subdialects; *Tsihaili* proper on Cheháli River and in Puyallup Agency; *Quiantl, Quaiantl* or *Kwantlen*; *Quénianuítl*. A few *Chehalis* and Chinooks inhabit Shoalwater Bay. *Cowlitz* or *Ká-uálitsk*, spoken on Puyallup Agency. Their ancient home is the valley of the Cowlitz River, a northern tributary of the Lower Columbia River. *Soaiatlpi*, west of Olympia City. This tribe once included the Kettlefalls Indians. *Nisqualli, N'skwáli*; east of Olympia, on Nisqualli River, settled there in company with the Squaxins, on Puyallup Agency. *Clallam*, (*S'Clallum*) on S'Kokomish Agency, northwest of Olympia City. Twana, on same locality. *Dwamish*, partly settled on Tulalip sub-agency. *Lummi*, on Nootsak or Lummi River, near the British boundary. This dialect is largely impregnated with Nootka and other foreign elements. The *Shushwap, Suwápmuck* or *Southern Atnah* belongs to the Selish stock, but does not extend from middle course of Fraser River and its affluents so far south as to reach American territory. It closely resembles Selish proper. The Eastern Selish dialects are: *O'Kinakane* (*Okanagan*), with the subdialect *S'lakam*, on Okanagan River, a northern tributary of Upper Columbia River and on Colville Reserve, which is located in the northeastern angle of Washington Territory. *Kullespelm, Kallispelm*, or Pend d'Oreille of Washington Territory, on Pend d'Oreille River and Lake Callispelm. The Upper Pend d'Oreille are settled on Flathead or

Jocko Reservation, Montana. *Spokane*, on Colville Reserve and vicinity; three subdialects; Sngomenei, Snpoilschi, Syk'eszilni. *Skitsuish* or Coeur d'Alène; on a reservation in northern Idaho. *Selish* proper or Flathead. The tribe speaking it resides on Flathead Reservation, and is called so without any apparent deformity of the head. The dialect lacks the sounds b, d, f, r; it has been studied by a missionary, Rev. Gregory Mengarini, who at present is writing a second edition of his "Grammatical linguæ Selicæ;" the first edition was published in New York, 1861 (in Shea's Linguistics). *Piskwaus* or *Piskwas*, on Middle Columbia River and on Yákima Reservation, Washington Territory.

Nootka.—The only dialect of this stock spoken within the limits of the United States is that of the *Makah*, Classet or Klaizzaht tribe in Neah Bay, near Cape Flattery. The Smithsonian Institution published in 1869 a very elaborate ethnological sketch of this fisher-tribe, written by James G. Swan. Nootka dialects are mainly in use on Vancouver's Island, which is divided in four areas of totally different families of languages.

Kootenai.—The Kootenai, Kitunaha, or Flatbow language spoken is on Kootenay river, an important tributary of Upper Columbia river, draining some remote portions of Idaho, Montana and the British possessions. A Lord's prayer in Kootenai is given in Bancroft's Native Races, vol. III, p. 620.

In bestowing the greatest care and accuracy on the composition of this topographical survey of Pacific languages, my principal purpose was to give a *correct division* of the idioms into stocks, and their dialects and subdialects, and I shall be very grateful for suggestions correcting my statements, if any should be found erroneous. To have given another location for a tribe than the one it presently occupies, cannot be considered as a grave error, for many American tribes are nomadic, and shift constantly from one prairie, pasture or fishing place to another, or are removed to distant reservations by Government agents. For want of information, I was unable to classify the Hhána in Sacramento Valley, the Hagnaggi on Smith river, California, the Chitwout or Similkameen on the British-American border, and a few other tongues; but, in spite of this, I presume that the survey will be useful for orientation on this linguistic field, where confusion has reigned supreme for so many generations.

For the better guidance of students in ethnology and linguistics, I propose to classify all the Indian dialects in a very simple and clear manner, by adding to their dialect name that of the stock or family, as

it is done in zoology and botany with the genera and species. In the same manner as the Mescaleros and Lipans are called Mescalero-Apaches and Lipan-Apaches, we can form compound names, as:—Warm-Spring Sahaptin Fiskwæus Selish, Watylála Chinook, Kwalhioqua Tinné, Hoopa Tinné, Dowpum Wintoon, Gallinomero Pomo, Coconoon Yocut, Kizh Skoshoni (or Kizh Kauvuya), Comoyei Yuma, Ottare Cherokee, Séneca Iroquois, Abnáki Algónkin, Delaware Algonkin, and so forth. The help afforded to linguistic topography by this method would be as important as the introduction of Linnean terminology was to descriptive natural science, for genera and species exist in human speech as well as among animals and plants.

The *thorough* study of *one* Indian tongue is the most powerful incentive to instructed and capable travelers for collecting as much linguistic material as possible, and as accurately as possible, chiefly in the shape of texts and their translations. It is better to collect little information accurately, than much information of an unreliable nature. The signs used for emphasizing syllables, for nasal and softened vowels, for explosive, lingual, croaking, and other consonantic sounds must be noted and explained carefully; and the whole has to be committed to such publishers or scientific societies as are *not in the habit* of procrastinating publications. Stocks and dialects become rapidly extinct in the West, or get hopelessly mixed, through increased inter-tribal commerce, so that the original shape, pronunciation and inflection can no longer be recognized with certainty. The work must be undertaken in no distant time by zealous men, for after "the last of the Mohicans" will have departed this life, there will be no means left for us to study the most important feature of a tribe—its language—if it has not been secured in time by alphabetical notation.

ALBERT S. GATSCHET.

JOHN CRUGER, MAYOR OF NEW YORK, SPEAKER OF NEW YORK ASSEMBLY

John Cruger was born in the City of New York, on the 18th of July, 1710. His father, John Cruger, was a merchant engaged in an extensive and prosperous business; was Alderman of the Dock, now the First ward of the City, from 1712 to 1733; was elected Mayor in 1739, and remained in office until his death in 1744.

John Cruger, the son and the subject of this memoir, was also a prominent and successful merchant. He was Alderman of the Dock ward in 1754 and 1755, and in 1756 was elected Mayor of the City, and continued in office until 1765. The first year of his service in the last named office was signalized by a vigorous protest on the part of the City Authorities, under his direction, against the order of Lord Loudon, Commander of the King's forces in America, quartering troops on the inhabitants.

In 1759 he was elected a member of the Assembly of the Colony of New York, and in 1761 he became a member of the same body, known as the Long Assembly, which continued in existence until 1769, and was one of the most earnest, determined and influential protestants against the arbitrary measures of the home government. Its resistance to encroachments upon the liberties of the American Colonies commenced in 1764 through memorials to the King, Lords and Commons, so bold and so determined in their assertions of right, and in their opposition to the measures of the Ministry and Parliament, that it is said no one could be found to present some of them to the latter. Mr. Bancroft, in his history in alluding to this period says, that no where was opposition so strong as in New York. A committee was appointed to correspond with other Colonial Assemblies, to resist taxation by the mother country. On this committee, and in these movements, which may be justly regarded as the germ of the American Revolution, John Cruger was one of the leading spirits.

The Stamp Act of 1765 intensified the indignation which existed throughout the Colonies, and aroused the opposition which led to its repeal in the following year. In October, 1765, the Stamp Act Congress as it was called, met in the City of New York. Nine States were represented by delegates, and the other four concurred by correspondence in the proceedings. On the 19th of the same month the Congress put forth

a "Declaration of the rights and grievances of the Colonies in America." They claimed that they were entitled to all the inherent rights and privileges of natural born subjects; that no taxes should be imposed on them without their consent given personally or by their representatives; and they asked for a repeal of the Stamp Act and other enactments infringing the rights of the Colonies. This Declaration was written by John Cruger, and it is a fair specimen of the clearness and force of his style. One of the acts in which he was most conspicuous for that combination of prudence and firmness for which he was distinguished, was his appearance as Mayor of the City of New York, accompanied by the Aldermen of the wards before the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, when the excited inhabitants were assembled in great numbers with imminent danger of violence, to induce him to give up the stamps, which had just arrived from England, to the City authorities. This mission was successful; the stamps were surrendered; the enforcement of the odious act was abandoned, and the public tranquility was restored. But for his tact and the forbearance of General Gage, there is little doubt that the prevailing exasperation would have led to scenes of violence and bloodshed.

There is a letter extant, dated the 5th of May, 1775, sixteen days after the battle of Lexington, which is highly creditable to the patriotism and firmness of the writer. It is addressed by Mr. Cruger to General Gage, advising him of a "fixed and confirmed resolution to withhold all supplies and succor from the troops" under his command; calls on him to order a cessation of hostilities, and asks that no military force may land or be stationed in New York. The tone of the letter is conciliatory, like all other papers from the same source; but there is no attempt to conceal the unalterable determination in which it is written.

In 1768 he headed an association of the most prominent merchants of New York in organizing the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was the first President, and which has been in existence to this day, exercising throughout this long period, as it still continues to do, an important and salutary influence upon the commercial and financial opinions and policy of the country. In 1769, on the organization of the new Assembly, he was unanimously elected Speaker, and held the office until 1775, when it adjourned for the last time, and his legislative service of sixteen years was brought to a close.

When the city of New York was occupied by the British forces, and General Washington withdrew into Westchester county, Mr. Cruger, who was then approaching seventy years of age, retired to Kinderhook,

and remained there to the close of the revolutionary war, when he returned to the city, and died a bachelor in the eighty-second year of his age.

It is impossible, in this brief memoir, to do justice to the subject. Mr. Cruger was undeniably one of the most patriotic, intelligent and efficient supporters in New York of the measures adopted by the American Colonies for the maintenance of their rights. Of a manly and dignified presence, with a firmness which never quailed, a prudence which rejected all rash councils, a style of writing remarkable for its purity and strength, and manners distinguished for their courtesy and grace, he exercised, as a writer and an actor, over those with whom he was associated, the influence such a combination of personal and mental endowments was calculated to command.

The family of Mr. Cruger is one of no ordinary distinction. It has furnished a member of Assembly, and of the King's Council of New York, a Chamberlain of the City of New York, a colleague of Edmund Burke in the British Parliament, a Mayor of the City of Bristol in England, and is still represented by several worthy and respected descendants.

JOHN A. DIX.

NOTE—A sketch prepared for the Congress of Authors, which met at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Saturday, July 2, 1876.

DIARY OF
MAJOR ERKURIES BEATTY.

PAYMASTER OF THE WESTERN ARMY,
MAY 15, 1786, TO JUNE 5, 1787.

From the original MS. in New York
Historical Society.

[In original the first two pages missing.]

Encamped N W Shore at the Mouth of the Sciota sundown. This is a very pretty river and nearly as big as Muskingham; overflows its lower point from distance where we are encamped, but the upper point appears high and finely timbered. The shores here appear a little broken but the hills not very high; in this manner—*[here follows a blank intended apparently for a drawing.]*

May 15—Rained, thundered and lightened a good deal; about day light set off $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 o'clock passed Hutchins creek 15 yds wide S E Shore and a high land patch under N W Shore 20 min before 10 o'clock; passed a creek 12 yds wide S E Shore not mentioned by Hutchins 10 o'clock; stopped S E Shore 2 o'clock and staid 15 min; passed Hutchins creek 15 yds wide N W Shore and a small Island or rather high land patch opposite its mouth $\frac{1}{4}$ after 4 o'clock—Encamped a little before sundown on a small Island near S E Shore, another much larger toward N W Shore and joined by a low bar at the top—they go by the name of the three Islands—12 or 15 miles above Limestone, counted dangerous from the Indians frequently crossing and lying here—Stormy to day—high head winds all the afternoon. The country appears prettily dispersed with small hills to-day but very muddy banks.

May 16—Rained till 8 o'clock; this morning set off a little before 9; passed a creek 12 yds wide S E Shore $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 o'clock not mentioned by Hutchins—passed Hutchins creek 15 yds wide S E Shore a little after 11 o'clock—arrived at Limestone S E Shore 1 o'clock; halted the troops one hour and we much longer. This is a little village of about 12 houses close on the bank of the river, the upper part of Kentucke, a number of families stop here and settle in the interior part of the country, go to Lexington &c which is 63 miles from here; middling good waggon road and settled chief part of the way. Land not much improved here, as the farmer will find much better land a distance from Ohio and be more secure than he will be on the river banks. This is the case thro' all the Kentucke Country. Was introduced to Col Boon the first discoverer of the Kentucke Country who seems to be a very honest kind of a Dutchman, also to a Mr Platt from New York who treated us politely; high squall of wind and rain about 3 o'clock; set off about 4; passed a pretty little river called Elk N W Shore $\frac{1}{4}$ before 6 o'clock; overtook our boats and encamped about dark S. E Shore 12 or 14 miles below Limestone.

May 17—Rained last night as usual; set off at 6 o'clock, did not pay much attention to the river but saw no Islands in it. Land as usual, some small hills near the shore but not to hinder cultivation—encamped about sundown S E Shore—6 or 8 miles above little Miami.

May 18—Set off 6 o'clock, met a canoe $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 o'clock coming up with several men and peltry to Pittsburg; delivered us letters from Maj Finney—past little

Miami N W Shore $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8 o'clock; a pretty little river but large bars at its mouth and about 1 mile below. Stopped opposite the mouth of Great Salt-Spring river $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. This river is very narrow at its mouth but understand it is much wider and deeper higher up, and navigable some distance thro a good country. About 4 o'clock saw Maj Finney and Mr. Denny who had come up the river about 4 miles to meet us; stopped a little while and came on to Fort Finney 5 o'clock. Disembarked and encamped the troops to the westward of the Fort which I find situated 1 mile and a quarter from the mouth of Miami about 150 yds from the banks of Ohio which runs here E & W. The four corners are four strong Block-houses; Store houses in the centre of the E & W flank built as Block houses and a Magazine in the centre of the N flank. The big gate in the centre of the S flank and sally-ports in the E & W flank; the intermediate spaces filled in with pickets, a small Block house close on the bank of the river, opposite the large gate, to cover the landing place and Boats. A ravine or gut runs close by the E flank. The situation rather low and some ponds of water in the rear of the Fort. The river beginning to rise with the rains. About 3 days after we arrived moved into the fort and pitched our tents on each side of the big gate close to the pickets—took a walk to the Miami which is a fine large river and understand the best water communication to the Lakes, but even this way is difficult, for when it is low, you have a carrying-place of 20 or 30 miles—the Shawness generally live on the head waters of this river about

120 miles from its mouth. This river, as well as all the others running into Ohio from Pittsburg here on the N W side, is very clear and makes a great distinction when it joins the Ohio. The banks of Miami are low at its mouth; the lower point overflows a great distance. The hills, or rather the high ground begin about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the Northward of the Fort. The river here is not much wider than at Fort McIntosh and a large hill bounding it on the other side from us, but understand the soil is good on the top. The timber round the Fort is Sugar tree, Beach, Oak, Hickory, Black Walnut, Ash, Elm and the Cotton tree which grows close on the banks of the river and very tall and the bean a pod which when ripe opens and a soft fuzzy stuff comes out and flies about like cotton; the tree is very soft like-wise. We have a great number of Deer about us and some Elk, Turkeys in abundance, Bears Buffaloes &c middling plenty. We catch a great number of fish in the river, such as the Cat-fish, some of which I saw weigh 60 odd pounds; the Buffalo fish which is very strong; the Bass and Perch which generally weigh from 4 to 10 lbs, also others. The water-turtle we also get here, weighing 8 or 10 lbs which is green and nearly equal to the West India Green Turtle—a perfect Luxury in soup and the shell baked.

May 23—Mr Denny and a small party of men went to the falls in a boat on business. Great numbers of Kentucke and keel boats passing every day; some to the Falls, others to Post Vincent—Illinois Country &c. Some Kentucke boats comes down empty which people put adrift when they settle above. We take

a number up which supply us with boards for the Garrison. I learn that about 5 & 6 miles below us on the S E shore was a station of 5 or 6 families which had made considerable improvement but a little time before we came down the Indians killed 2 or 3 of the Inhabitants, stole their cattle &c, and the remainder moved off immediately.

May 27—Last night four men of Capt Ziegler's company started and took with them a Kentucke boat which lay below the landing a little way.

June 3—Mr. Denny returned from the falls very much fatigued, owing to the river being so very high and not daring to go ashore all night, but either anchoring in the middle of the river or making fast to some tree when the bottom was considerably overflowed beyond him. Brought with him from the falls a light brass three pounder with amunition, well calculated for this country;—being his business down. He tells us that the day he left the falls 2 Kentucke boats came there, which had been fired at by a large party of Indians opposite the mouth of Kentucke river;—happily no person was killed only one horse, but a number of bullets had lodged in the sides of the boats. The boats returned but dont know whether they did any execution— A party of horse and foot assembled at the falls to go in pursuit of the savages, but the foot soon getting tired returned, the horse, going a little farther, thought they were not strong enough and returned likewise. The settlement of Kentucke appears to be in a perfect state of war. The Indians constantly stealing horses and frequently killing individuals;—supposed

to be done by the Wabash Indians. The people are now forming a expedition against them as also to defend the Americans at Post Vincent where they have had one or two skirmishes with the Indians and got rather worsted. It is doubtful whether the expedition will go or not as General Clark who is a very popular character there will not give his advice about it though asked frequently. A number of Delaware Indians round us hunting and some few Shawness who come in frequently, with skins to sell to the store kept in the Garrison by the Contractor. Have enlarged the fort this few days past—by building a small Block house in the front and center of the S side, and extending two line of pickets from the other Block house to it;—which forms an angle and better secures the landing and boats; also gives more room for Capt Ziegler's company to encamp—The fort as it now is, is nearly in this form. The last Block house being for a Guard house—*(Here a blank in Ms)*

June 4—Last night a Corpl and one man of Capt Ziegler's company deserted from the Guard at the landing and carried off a canoe with them; a few days ago one Col Perrie from Monongohela river passed here with a Kentucke boat 60 foot keel and deeply laden going to the Natchez and New Orleans, he having permission from the Spanish Commanders in these places. This must be a very profitable trade as no person can carry it on but those who have permission from the Spaniards.

June 7—The river, higher than has been seen by any of our Troops since we occupied this post, which has been

from Novr 1785, at least 25 feet perpendicular higher than it was when we came here and about 10 feet lower than the garrison, now begins to fall; have noticed that it has rained more or less every day from the 15th of May to the 5th of June which has kept the Garrison wet and dirty owing to the nature of the soil, getting soon muddy and soon dry.

June 13th.—This evening a Mr. Sovereign came in from the Shawness towns, with a speech from King Melunty of that nation expressing his friendship, &c. This Sovereign is a white man who has lived among the Shawness many years, got a family and property among them, frequently has passed with messages to and from the Garrison and bears a very good character. He informs me that there has arose two parties in the Shawness Nation; from some different interest and it is with difficulty the King can keep the Chiefs and Warriors from fighting, which he believes is the reason our prisoners are not sent in, agreeable to the treaty; that Sir John Johnston has sent a message to the Nation to meet him in a treaty at Niagara, but they had refused going; He saw a number of the different nations on the Wabash and lawaa rivers going to said treaty; That the Chippewas over the lakes were at war with the Miamis and another nation of Indians on Lake Michigan; they have lately had a battle in which the Miamis were defeated and lost 100 men—Just before he left the Shawness town he saw a party of Chippewas, returning from war, and says they are very numerous—a number of them not armed—fight with Bows and Arrows, Spears tomahawks . knives &c—and suppose

they will beat the two nations they are engaged against. Also says that about 4 weeks ago, some of the Mingos (a set of vagrants living on the headwaters of the Miami) had killed two or three of our traders and robbed [them] of their goods horses &c—this we heard a few days ago from the Delawares—Last night one man of Capt. Zeiglers and of Capt Finneys deserted and took their arms and amunition with them besides what cartridges they stole from their messmates—Also the former took their arms and amunition with them—Suppose they are all gone down the river.

June 14—Mr. Sovereign returned to Shawness towns with a spirit of friendship and request to send in our prisoners to King Melunty from Maj Wyllys. The Shawness have only sent in of our prisoners since the treaty, one woman and two children, which they did last spring. A few days ago went with Maj Finney about 7 mile up the Miami in a barge; about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile up commences a very pretty high bank; on the W side appears to be an old Indian town; it then takes a circular course of about 6 miles and comes within about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the garrison in a N W direction it then runs northward again and at this point is a very pretty Island; one mile higher up a large fork comes in from the W side—beautiful situation for a settlement and fine land—The river runs some how so—*(Here a blank in Ms.)*

June 15—Major Wyllys in a barge set off for Muskingham; the officers accompanied 5 or 6 miles up the river and regretted parting with so good an officer and agreeable companion.

June 17—In the evening came up

the river four barge Canoes, rowed with oars and loaded with fur from Post Vincent; some distance below this they caught our two deserters who went off last, floating down on a raft made of two troughs and brought them safe to the garrison; they say that they made a little bark canoe, which one crossed the river in and carried the arms, while the other swam it, and endeavored to go across the country to Lexington but got lost and after rambling some days in the woods found themselves at the station 6 miles below and got the two troughs there which they made the raft of and were intending to go to the falls.

June 23—This morning about 2 o'clock one of Capt Ziegler's men who was on sentry at the landing deserted and took a canoe with him and another man of the same Compy from the garrison. They had not been gone above $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour before they were missed and as soon as possible Sargt Bains with a party in a barge was sent down the river in pursuit of them. A number of Delaware Indians, being yesterday after noon in the garrison and having got liquor, kept an amazing noise and firing of arms all night, which was about 1 mile from us. Most innumerable quantity of Mosquitos, here since the long rain, plague us very much in the mornings and evenings. Discovered the remains of an old fort close to the mouth of Miami and on the banks of Ohio;—it is small and we can trace the ditch and one or two of the bastions; suppose it was built by Capt Bird of the British when he carried on an expedition from Detroit to the stations on Licking river this last war. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the fort is an

old Indian grave of a large mound of earth thrown up with very large trees upon it. We have by digging discovered a great many human bones covered with large flat stones which must have been brought from the river as there is none near the grave.

June 29—This morning Capt Doyle arrived here from Muskingham in four days, brought letters from Col Harmar and others and orders for myself and McDowell to go immediately up. In the evening Sergt Barns returned who had been as low as the falls, could hear nothing of the two deserters he went after, they having left the canoe and taken to the woods at the Big Bone Lick—Heard of some others of our deserters who was distributed thro the Kentucke settlement; came up the river, with Sergt Barns a Mr. Parker in a boat from Kaskias, loaded with fur for Pittsburgh; Mr Parker went off next morning.

July 4—Being the anniversary of Independence the troops fired three rounds as well as the cannon; afterwards the officers dined together and drank thirteen toasts with a discharge of cannon to each; the day was spent in a great deal of mirth and harmony.

July 5—Mr. McDowell and myself, with 7 men in a barge set off for Pittsburgh; 6 o'clk, water midling low and falling; had a wind for about an hour which carried us past the Bars and strong water at the mouth of little Miami and below. Lay all night 6 or 8 miles above little Miami.

July 6—Set off at day light; midling good water all day, but no wind to signify; lay within 15 or 18 miles of Lime-stone all night.

NARRATIVE OF THE PRINCE DE BROGLIE

1782.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL MS.,

BY E. W. BALCH

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PRELIMINARY NOTE.—In writing the "Les Français en Amérique pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendance, Paris, 1872," I made use of numerous manuscripts, amongst which I mentioned this, of which a translation is here given.

Claude Victor de Broglie, author of the following narrative, was of a Piedmontain family. One of the descendants of Suison de Broglie followed Mazarin to France, 1634, and on entering the French service changed the spelling of his name, but its Italian origin is indicated by the pronunciation, *de Broille*, given to it by members of the family. This *François Marie*, Comte de Broglie, became a Lieutenant-General, and was killed at Valentia, July 2, 1656. His eldest son, *Victor Marie*, was made *Maréchal de France*, 1724. The third son of this *Maréchal*, *François Marie*, was also a *Maréchal de France*, and was created Duke de Broglie, 1742. His son, *Victor François*, the second duke, also a *Maréchal de France* (1759), died at Munster, 1804, and his son, *Claude Victor*, our author, born in 1757, entered the service in 1771, and was made *Colonel-en-Second*, June 3, 1779.

The regiment of Saintonge was in the expeditionary corps, commanded by Rochambeau, and this, probably, is why some authors have said that the Prince de Broglie participated in the campaign of 1781. (See Drake's excellent Dict.

of American Biography.) But this is an error, as appears from the Prince's own narrative. The regiment was commanded in 1781 as follows: (*États Militaires*.)

Colonel: the Comte de Custine, who was succeeded in 1782 by the Vicomte de Rochambeau:

Colonel-en-Second: The Comte de Charlus, who was succeeded in 1782 by the Prince de Broglie.

Lieutenant-Colonel: The Chevalier de la Valette.

Major: The Marquis de Fleury.

The greater part of the regiment returned in *Le Conquérant*. On board of *Le Conquérant* were the Baron de Vioménil, de Custine, de Menonville, Blanchard and others.

It was quite natural that the heir of so many illustrious soldiers should follow the career of arms. The Baron de Vioménil was returning from France with the grade of Lieutenant-General as a recognition of his services in America, and de Broglie and some other ambitious young men sought for and obtained orders to accompany him. His adventures from the time he quitted Paris are told in this *Narrative*, the original of which is in the possession of his grandson, the present Duke de Broglie. The manners, the habitations, the towns, the scenery, the fashionable society of the day; in a word, whatever attracted the notice of a keen, observant young man, bred partly in the camp, partly in the court of the wittiest and gayest people in the world, are sketched with light but clear touches. The air of truth which pervades the relation makes it more attractive. A very lively account of the visit which he, de Lauzun, and

some others paid to the Convent at Angra, has been omitted in the translation, and also the longer part of the narrative which describes his sojourn in South America; as not being within the range of subjects entertained by this Magazine.

"The career of my grandfather," writes the present Duke to me, "was very short." On his return from America, he joined the party of nobles who maintained liberal ideas, and was sent to the Constitutional Assembly as deputy for the district of Colmar, where the estates of his wife were situated. He acted with the 'minority of the nobles' in the Assembly, and when that body was dissolved, he served as Chief-of-Staff in the Army of the Rhine, commanded by Maréchal Luckner. After the 10th of August and the fall of the monarchy, he resigned from the service and retired to his country seat in Franche-Comté. There he was arrested Dec. 28, 1793, and was taken to Paris, where he was guillotined June 27, 1794, just a few days before the 9th of 'Thermidor.'

Like many others of the young Frenchmen who fought for American Independence, the Prince de Broglie perished on a scaffold erected in the name of Liberty. He left one son by his wife, Sophie de Rauzun, who was only nine years old at the time of his father's death. As might be expected from the observations which he makes about the American women, the Prince had chosen well, and his son, Victor Charles, the late Duke de Broglie, received a wise and judicious education. He added to the honor of the name by eminent public services, amongst which not the least was his

energetic opposition to the execution of Maréchal Ney.

I propose to print in some future number of the Magazine a biographical notice of de Fleury, taken from the as yet unpublished part of *Les Français en Amérique*. A part of my materials were kindly copied for me from the archives of the French War Department by M. Maurice La Chesnais.

THOMAS BALCH.

Philadelphia, February, 1877.

NARRATIVE.—I left Paris for America the 12th of April, 1782. The Chevalier de Lameth was my traveling companion. Our hearts were in that condition that one might expect in two young fellows who quit their relatives, their friends, their wives, their sweethearts and Paris; so we passed almost the whole of the first day without exchanging a word. We reached Brest with much difficulty on account of the wretched roads, where we were detained for six weeks, partly by adverse winds, partly by a vigilant blockade which the English maintained before the harbour. At last, on the 19th of May, *La Gloire*, a frigate of thirty-six twelve pounder cannons, and with two million livres on board, hoisted sail to carry her precious succors to the army of Rochambeau.

The Duc de Lauzun, the Comte de Ségur, de Scheldon, de Loménie, the Chevalier de Lameth, the Baron de Montesquieu, de Poleresky, (the Ms. of Dupetit-Thouars gives this name Solerski) the Vicomte de Vaudreuil, and an aide-camp to the King of Sweden, Mr.

de Lijliorn by name, and myself were the passengers confided to the luck of *La Gloire*, and to the care of the Chevalier de Valonge, who commanded her. Mr. de la Touche, commandant of frigate, (*L'Aigle*, and the officer commanding the expedition,) decided to stop at the Azores. He intended to go to the port of Fayal, but the wind was contrary and he directed us to Tercéira, where the port is so dangerous that we were compelled to cruise before it till the tide permitted us to enter.

Angra is the capital of this island, and the principal city of the archipelago of the Azores, composed of seven or eight islands. There the Portuguese governor resides as well as the consuls of the different nations, who make together a sort of little court. We landed in heavy weather and in a wretched boat. We called upon the governor who received us with unexpected pomp, with the most scrupulous etiquette, and with a parsimony more remarkable than either, for he did not give even a glass of cold water to any body. We dined with the French consul, Mr. Perez. He made an extraordinary effort to receive us handsomely. Besides a most capital sirloin of beef, some very nice fish, capital wine and limpid water, he introduced us after dinner to his wife, a poor little creature about thirty-five years old, with a face rather less unclouded than the water, and who never in her life had before dined with a foreigner. Her delight was really touching and she expressed everything that came into her head in portuguese so that our host was much put to it, and it required both on her part and ours a very active use of our eyes. After dinner we

went to a sort of bottle-washing establishment belonging to the consul, a fresh looking little house, but which was pompously designated a château. A little avenue of lemon trees, about fifty steps in length represented the park, and five or six acres composed the whole of the domain which was bought for about fifteen hundred francs and some day might bring thrice that amount according to the activity, the intelligence and the resources of its owner. There we were served with very fresh milk and fruits, after which we returned to the town by a road almost entirely dug out of the mountain. On entering the village we met the English consul who by chance was also chargé d'affaires of Spain, and who, taking no notice whatever of the war, treated all parties with an impartiality truly philosophic. We owed up to him, that, although we were bent on doing as much mischief as we could to his fellow-subjects, yet we participated in the noble impartiality of his sentiments. He took us to dine with him, where porter, tea and capital liquors were witnesses of how we invoked our mutual confidence and friendship. The English consul proposed for the morrow an excursion which at first appeared extraordinary but which we accepted.

We supped in the evening at the house of the English consul and there we saw the fandango danced by a young sub-deacon who was soon to be appointed bishop of the country. The ignorance, the superstition, the arrogance of the Portuguese keep Tercéira and the other islands of this archipelago from having any useful and active commerce with other nations. They go no further than to

exchange some flour for wine at Madeira and for a few articles of merchandise which they get from the mother country to furnish them with clothing.

The highest court is presided over in matters of consequence by the governor, but the parties have the right to appeal from any judgment to the tribunals at Lisbon. There is at Angra a detachment of the Inquisition and the commissary who resides there gives from time to time examples of its severity. He is not allowed to get up an *Auto-da-fe*, but imprisonment, banishment, exile followed by confiscation of property are among his ordinary diversions. In consequence of which stupidity, ignorance, despotism, jealousy, the most unbridled licentiousness, are maintained and prosper at Angra more than at any other place in the world.

* * * * *

We quitted Tercéira the 5th of August, but were much retarded by calms. With patience however we at last approached our destination, and we were not more than about two hundred leagues from the shores of North America, when just about mid-night, we found ourselves alongside of an English line-of-battle ship of 74. We since have learned that it was the *Hector*, captured in the battle where the Comte de Grasse commanded. The *Gloire* alone fought the *Hector* for more than three quarters of an hour, when the *Aigle* joined her. The combat lasted until daylight, when the enemy's vessel was discovered to be so much crippled that she could no longer manoeuvre and we were getting ready to board her, when we discovered a number of sails to the windward; and Mr. de la Touche was

reminded of his destination and forced to continue his route. Our two frigates were pretty badly treated in their sails and rigging and lost twelve or fifteen killed and about twenty wounded. We were afterwards informed, that the *Hector* was so thoroughly battered that she foundered whilst under sail, at about three hundred leagues from the shore and all on board perished.

Our frigates had not suffered so much as to seriously affect their sailing but the winds continued unfavorable for some time. At last early in the morning of the 12th we recognized the entrance to the Delaware, and we prepared to cast anchor opposite to Cape May and Cape James, when a contrary sharp breeze sprang up. The manning of a little English brig, which through its own carelessness had fallen into our hands, consumed the rest of the day in rather tedious work.

Mr. de la Touche found himself compelled to anchor off the coast. He sent a boat ashore to look for pilots so that we could enter the Delaware, but the wind dashed the boat against the bluff. Most of the sailors were drowned and it was with great difficulty that the officer escaped.

Early next morning, at break of day, an English squadron composed of a line-of-battle ship of 64, of another of 50, of two frigates and two other swift sailing vessels, appeared about two cannon shot off and to the windward. It was commanded by Commodore Elphinstone. Prince William Henry was on board of the Commodore's vessel.

The appearance of such a considerable force compelled Mr. de la Touche to weigh anchor with *La Gloire* as quickly

as possible, and to hasten inside of the Delaware although he had no pilot. The navigation of that river is very dangerous. We took the worst channel. The *Aigle* touched twice. The tack which we held appeared so dangerous, even to our enemies that they decided to anchor at two cannon shot from us. Mr. de la Touche anchored likewise. At last the pilots came aboard. A council of war was held on board the *Aigle* in which considering the extreme danger of our position, the Baron de Viomenil decided to order all the officers who were passengers on board of the two frigates to embark at once in boats and to follow him on shore. He also ordered at the same time, that the longboats should be used to send ashore the two millions five hundred thousand livres with which the frigates were freighted. The first of these orders was executed without delay and we landed on the American shore the 13th August, about six o'clock in the evening without valets, without shirts and with the least possible luggage in the world.

We stopped first of all at the house of a gentleman named Mandlot (?) who gave us something to eat, after which General Vioménil, who determined to pass the night in this place, sent all of us young men throughout the neighborhood, some to call out the militia, others to find waggons so that the next morning we could transport the money which the launches were to bring ashore during the night.

Séguir, Lameth and myself left at once to execute these orders and during the night we walked about twelve miles to reach a sort of tavern, badly enough kept, and named Orth's tavern. I succeeded in getting three waggons each with four

horses and early in the morning, at four o'clock, I mounted a horse, which they let me have, and started to conduct my convoy to the general. I was within a league of the sea-beach when I met de Lauzun who told me the money was landed at three in the morning, and that about one half of it was already piled upon the beach when two other well armed boats, and which were supposed to be full of Tories, made their appearance and boldly approached the spot where the launches freighted with our riches were anchored. Thereupon General Vioménil having with him but three or four musketeers and seeing that he had no means of defense, had ordered about one hundred thousand livres to be flung into the ocean, as he had not time to land them, whilst the General with the rest of the money, which at first he placed on the backs of some horses, and then in a waggon, was making his way towards Dover, to which place Lauzun was preceeding him.

This information caused me to change my route.

I resolved to return to my companions and give them notice of what was passing. So I paid the waggon-driver and commenced to gallop by the side of the inlet, when I heard cries in the woods on the other side which attracted my attention. I stopped and saw some sailors and two or three of our valets, who fancying they were chased by the enemy, were running away as fast as they could. They thought themselves cut off when they heard me gallop up before them. I reassured them, and learned from them that the Marquis de Laval, de Lange-ron, Bozon and some others were wan-

dering about the woods, lost and anxious. I quitted these frightened creatures, believing that I saw a waggon which I imagined to be that of the Baron de Vioménil. I had so often heard that the American horses were excellent and jumped wonderfully that I trusted myself absolutely to the one I had who, in what was probably a fit of absent-mindedness, pitched me over his head. I scratched my nose a little. I was a little more bewildered than usual, but nevertheless as it was necessary to decide upon what I would do, I remounted my horse and rejoined my companions to whom I gave an account of our adventure; whereupon they decided to reach Dover as soon as possible, and we agreed to make that our point of meeting.

We left at once for that town, which was about seventeen miles distant. All my baggage consisted of a portfolio, big enough however to incommode me and I gave a right jolly curse on account of its size. I met with a sailor from *La Gloire* who, being as much frightened as his comrades, was also in flight. He was dying of hunger, and as necessity tames all animals, he threw himself before my knees, or rather the knees of my horse, and begged me to have compassion on him. I lifted him up in true princely style. I began by giving him something to eat and then, reflecting that I was altogether without servants, I thought proper to make of this forlorn creature, though all covered with tar, the intimate associate of my misfortunes. Thereupon I hired a horse for my squire, upon which he anchored himself as best he could. I gave him my portfolio to carry, and began already to plume my-

self towards my comrades in the superiority which my new man Friday gave me over them. So natural is self-conceit to man!

We had got about half-way to Dover when we met an aide-de-camp of Mr. de Vioménil, who told us that the General had just received word that our enemies had sailed off, and the tide had gone down. It was now possible to attempt the recovery of the chests of silver that he had ordered to be thrown into the sea, and the General was returning to the place of landing to oversee this work. This aide-de-camp added, that General de Vioménil ordered us to conduct to Dover the first load or convoy of silver, and that he left it entirely to our care. The convoy arrived a few minutes after. It was about 1500 thousand francs. We divided it among three waggons which the Duc de Lauzun had sent forward, and we reached Dover slowly but safely, where the General rejoined us at eleven o'clock at night. He had succeeded in saving the rest of our millions.

We passed the day at Dover which is a little town, quite pretty, with about fifteen hundred inhabitants. I made my entrance into Anglo-American society under the auspices of the Duke de Lauzun, for as yet I could only speak a few English words, but I knew how to relish excellent tea with the very best of cream. I knew enough to say to a young lady that she was *pretty* and to a gentleman that he was *sensible*—that is to say, that she and he were in a word good, honest, amiable, and so on. In these two words I had the elements for success.

I had not yet heard what had become

of our frigates. Their fate disquieted us so much, that I resolved to go on a reconnoitring expedition to the beach with my telescope. On arriving at the seaside I perched myself on a bluff and there I had the grief of seeing the decks of the *Aigle* as bare as a scow, wrecked on upon a spit and still surrounded by English boats, which had come to break her up and to pillage. *La Gloire* more lucky, of lighter draft, had escaped and three days after I saw her at Philadelphia where Mr de Vioménil had despatched me as bearer of letters to Mr. de la Luzerne, and to notify the commanders of the militia along the route to furnish escorts, so as to ensure the safety of the convoy of silver.

During the next two days I marched in quite a lively way so as reach Philadelphia. It was very warm, but the beauty of the woods, the charms of the country through which I passed, the solemn majesty of the forests which I crossed, the appearance of plenty exhibited everywhere, the hospitality of the inhabitants, the pretty complexions and the good breeding of almost all the women, all contributed to repay me by delicious sensations for the fatigues which I encountered, especially that of being mounted on a vile animal.

At last (18 August) I reached Philadelphia, that celebrated capital of the New World.

NARRATIVE OF

GOV. HENRY HAMILTON.

LOOSE NOTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS AND SUFFERINGS OF HENRY HAMILTON ESQ., GOVERNOR OF LE DETROIT WITH THE PARTY THAT ACCOMPANIED HIM

FROM THAT POST TO THEIR IMPRISONMENT IN REBEL GOAL AT WILLIAMSBURG VIRGINIA.

From the Royal Gazette July 15, 1780.

On the 7th October 1778 Lieut Governor Hamilton took his departure from Detroit, with a detachment of the King's VIIIth regiment, the Detroit Volunteers, a detachment of Artillery, two companies of militia, and a number of savages under his command, to retake the posts the Rebels had taken possession of in the Illinois; that, after suffering the greatest hardships, cutting the ice to make for their boats, transporting their stores, provisions &c, on the soldiers backs, at different places where the batteaux could not get over; they reached St Vincennes on the Ouebauch in December, when Fort Sackville, called by the Rebels Fort Patrick Henry, surrendered at the first summons, to the British arms; a Captain Helman, with a few soldiers, were made prisoners. The inhabitants of the town of St Vincennes who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Rebels, did, of their own free will, take a solemn oath of allegiance to his Majesty acknowledging that they had offended God and man by having deviated from their first engagement, that they returned to their duty and would shew themselves good subjects in future, praying the clemency of his Majesty and the protection of Governor Hamilton.

February 22d 1779—Accounts were brought in to the garrison, that a number of fires were seen nine miles below the town, a detachment of the VIIIth and Detroit Volunteers were immediately

dispatched to reconnoitre; they had got some miles from the garrison, when they were prevented pursuing their rout, by the great floods of water, which, at that time, had drowned several cattle, and filled the inhabitants houses, the party sent out agreed to return, finding it impracticable, when they reached the Commons behind the town, they heard to their great surprise a discharge of musquetry, they did not know what could be the occasion; after finding several men in the town, they were assured the Rebels had laid close seige to the fort; that a Mr Legras, a Major of Militia had joined the Rebels with other inhabitants; that they had met, the Rebels some distance from the town, furnishing them with ammunition, provisions &c—the Rebels having damaged all theirs by the long rout through the floods of water from the Kuskaskies to the town; the detachment from the garrison made their way into the town, and remained all night concealed in a barn, a continual firing from the garrison and the enemy.

On the 23d at daybreak they determined to get into the fort, which they effected in a few minutes by climbing the pickets without the loss of a man. The same day at XII o'clock A M a flag was sent in by the Rebel officer demanding the surrender of the Fort, that if a refusal should be made it should stand a storm and no mercy shown; our answer was sent by Governor Hamilton on a card, that he could not think of giving up his Majesty's flag by threats only &c. Hostilities again commenced and continued until evening, when a flag was sent out with terms of capitulation for

reasons obvious: The capitulation was agreed to and signed when hostilities ceased. The inhabitants of St Vincennes not paying any regard to their solemn engagement made a few days before, but immediately joined the Rebels; Sixty armed and assembled the day they came, and fired on us in concert with the Rebels; no way was left us to get off, the provisions exhausted, these obliged us to agree to a capitulation and surrender to a set of uncivilized Virginian wood-men, armed with rifles; they consisted of 160, with the *Creoles* of the Illinois under Colonel Clark; ours 60 men with officers.

In the morning, the 24th at 10 A M the garrison marched out with colours flying &c when the Rebels marched in and took possession. The Rebel officers plundered the British of their baggage &c contrary to the faith pledged by them by virtue of which they yielded their arms. Elated at their success they threatened to put several of the Indian officers in irons, and others to death. The Rebel Major with some Captains shewing their dexterity in firing cannon as a salute for the day were blown up by the explosion of a keg of cannon cartridges in entering the quick fire. At dark the British officers were in the Governors house in the garrison, where Colonel Clark used most harsh and insolent expressions, wishing he could have swam in their bloods; that as he wished to fight, would give Governor Hamilton his garrison, and he with an equal number of men would meet them; that he had young fellows that liked the smell of gunpowder. Governor Hamilton was cautioned to remain on his

guard, that two Americans were agreed to shoot him, and after application made to the Colonel, nothing was done to prevent so base and bloody design. In the morning they were admitted into town on parole. In March several boats from Detroit for this garrison were intercepted by the Rebels and the inhabitants of St Vincennes commanded by J. M. Legras, and a Captain Boderon, merchants of that place; at the same time they took the paquet from Canada, private letters were returned to those directed to.

March 4th—They were embarked, viz Governor Hamilton, Major Hay, Captain Lamoth, Lieutenant Schieffelin, other officers, with 16 privates, under guard of two boats armed; they kept the privates with them, as we suppose, with a design to enlist them after their officers were gone. Ten days provisions were given them to transport them to the Falls fort on the Ohio (400 miles), to row against a strong current. A French gentleman in the Kings service (Batteau Master) was made prisoner by the Rebels, threatened to be hanged if he refused to give information of the party that was concealed before the surrender; he was pinioned, halter on his neck, and tied to a gallows, when he was cut down by the people of the town; they had the inhumanity to scalp him, after the repeated orders for so doing from Colonel Clarke; this gentleman is now in the dungeon with Governor Hamilton, of the name of Maifonaville, was discharged after numberless solicitations by the Illinois Volunteers in the Rebel service.

From the 4th March to the 31st on the Ohio, when they were landed, and

marched to the Falls fort, commanded by Captain Herrod; little or no refreshment was to be had; here we were to march to Virginia. In the morning were marched under a heavy guard for Henry Town (100 miles) through woods &c on foot with their necessaries and provisions; the 8th day they reached the fort, commanded by a Colonel Bowman, who treated them as well as his abilities would admit; they remained about ten days, when they were marched for the frontiers of Virginia, depending on providence for provisions; insulted by every dirty fellow as they passed through the country. In May they got to Chesterfield Court House, where they were kept to its limits under a strong guard; here they were in want of every necessary, bare-footed did they march, and very often without any food.

June 15th—An American officer came to them from Williamsburg with orders to lay Governor Hamilton in irons, with Capt Lemoth, which piece of cruelty was performed before his officers, who shed tears of indignation that their worthy Chief should be so treated; they were marched on foot hand-cuff'd through rain, their wrists much hurt from the chaffing of the irons, they would not allow him his waiting boy; they were marched in great pomp thro Williamsburg city, and committed to the dungeon with felons, murderers, and condemned criminals, not so much as a blanket allowed them, their hand-cuffs were knocked off and heavy chains put on their legs before great numbers of people. Mr. Dejean Justice of Peace for Detroit was also put in irons for reasons of State-

RETALIATION, and to prevent their acting with Indians, 75 days they were loaded with irons in a dungeon 9 x 10 feet, no one admitted to have access to them, except the jailors. (Cerberus) Major Hay, Lieutenant Schieffelin &c, remained at Chesterfield under a guard until the 28th of August, when an officer with a party arrived with orders to march them immediately to Williamsburg, to keep them close confined at nights, and in every instance to let them know they were prisoners, if they behaved unbecomingly to punish them.

August 31st—We were marched on foot, passed through Williamsburg to the common jail, where they kept us at the door for 3 or 4 hours, when the jailor shewed them his orders to commit them in close confinement, searching them before hand, he desired them to follow him to his cell, when the dungeon where the worthy Governor was in was opened and locked therein; they were now 8 in number, hardly room to stretch themselves, no one permitted to confer with them, here we continued for the long space of 8 or 10 days without ever having the door once opened, the criminals were let out to get the air of the Court, but we were not; 8th day some of them fell ill at 12 at night and would have expired had not blood been immediately let, the jailor representing the dreadful situation they were in, as also their privates who were confined in another apartment, when after some deliberating the infamous Executive Council, indulged them by separating the officers, viz Capt Lemoth, Lieut Schieffelin Mr Dejean, and Surgeon Mc Beath in a Debtors Room an upper apartment, the others in the dungeon the doors to be left open until evening and to be

shut at the same time with the criminals. In October, a Col Mathews a rebel prisoner, who was on parole from New York, arrived in the city, some days after, a parole was sent to each of them to accept, on which they were to remain at Hanover Court House until exchanged, the parole not being with honor &c., was rejected unanimously by them, preferring confinement to an enlargement on terms they could not adhere to. Mr. Mathews with the rebel Commandant came to the dungeon to confer with Governor Hamilton, on the subject of our confinement &c.

October 11th—Mr. Dejean and Captain Lamoth wrote a memorial, when they wished to have their paroles tendered to them, that they would be enlarged, and remain no longer in confinement although they had before been unanimous in rejecting it; they were accordingly discharged. Lieut. Schieffelin being indisposed was told he could be admitted upon parole, sent the following—

"Gentlemen.—having been informed that it has been a general practice to permit prisoners of war on parole, to procure themselves an exchange, or wherewith to defray necessities of life during their captivity. My present unhappy situation prompts me to take this mode, to request that the indulgence be granted me to proceed to New York for the same purpose. I shall sign the usual parole, and a strict adherence shall be paid thereto, relying that my request will be taken into consideration, I am with respect, gentlemen, your humble servant,

Jacob Schieffelin,

1st Lieut Detroit Volunteers."

Williamsburg Prison, Oct 11 1779.

The Gov. and Council of Va.

The jailor returned with answer that they were resolved to keep them confined until they had signed the paroles first tendered to them. The whole winter did they pass without a stick of wood allowed them, blankets were demanded for them by the Keeper, who got for answer that no blankets could be given for them, that their friends who were at New York were ill treated by our people, some starved for want of provisions and blankets. This is the consolation they received from their cruel masters. General Philips was so obliging as to order a supply of clothing from Albemarle, when it came to our hands one third of them were only delivered to us, the blame laid on the waggoner, poor restitution!—The Executive restricted them from having their meals as usual from the tavern at their own expense, but ordered them to be put on prison allowance, salt beef damaged, and Indian Meal.

In January, a Mr William B. St Clair, Volunteer of the 44th Regiment, with ten troopers of 17th Dragoons, were committed in close confinement, and kept four days without an ounce of provisions issued for them. Governor Hamilton sent out of the mess a supply, or else they would have starved. The Executive power of the Rebels in Virginia were pleased to accuse (Governor Hamilton &c.) for having raised the Indian Tribes to murder women, children and defenceless men, most infamous falsehoods, propagated by them to inveterate the commonalty against the British, on the frontiers they say it is cruel in them to act with Indians. Here follows the resolve of the Rebel Committee May 21st 1776, Verbatim.

RESOLVED. That such Indian Warriors of the neighboring Tribes, as are willing, be engaged in the service of this country, provided the number so to be engaged in the service of this country doth not exceed two hundred, to be marched down to the assistance of the regular troops in the eastern quarters.

RESOLVED. That John Gibson Esq; be desired to negotiate with the Ohio or Western Indians, and inform them of the friendly sentiments of this country towards them, and of the purport of the foregoing resolution for calling in their assistance and that the same is warranted and directed by the resolution of the General Congress of the 1st day of July last.

RESOLVED. That the neighboring friendly Indians on the Ohio be assured, that if any encroachments have been made by the people of this country on their lands, beyond the boundary, established by the treaty held at Fort Stanwix, they have been without our concurrence, and shall be removed.

Lieut Schieffelin on the 19th April at 7 P M made his escape from the prison where he was confined for some time, marched in company with M. Rocheblare, late Commandant of Illinois to Little York, and embarked on board a schooner Mr Schieffelin engaged, and proceeded for the Eastern Shore, where they remained concealed for 9 weeks, waiting with impatience and the greatest anxiety the return of N. N. who was to transport them to New York. The 27th June they embarked on board the Peggy, and made sail, they were 12 days at sea, when they were taken up by the Roebuck, Capt Douglas, who was sent to

gave them chase, the night after they appeared in sight, they made signals of distress without knowing who they were, they were taken up by a Capt Steel Little in the Delaware Bay, on Cape May the 2nd of July, having mistaken it for New York; he let them go, giving them directions for Lewistown, cautioning them from being taken by the British; (Lieutenant Schieffelin pretending to be a Frenchman, speaking the language with M. Rocheblare.

Messrs Rocheblare and Schieffelin return their thanks to Capt. Gayton, for the civilities they received from him, on board his ship the Romulus.

J. Schieffelin,

1st Lieutenant Detroit Volunteers.

P. S. In Oct. 1779 an Indian party from Detroit fell in with three rebel boats from New Orleans, loaded with 40 bales of dry goods, rum, fusees, a chest of hard specie, a French Gentleman of the name of Perault, from St Louis, on the Spanish side, with all the Continental bills in that country. The savages sent 8 or 10 of their warriors to attack them, in order to draw them on shore, which had its effect. Colonel Campbell of Fort Pitt had the command of them, he ran his boats on shore, landed his men, pursued the indians when to his great surprize, he found a number exceeding his expectations, he was made prisoner himself, and sixty of his men were carried to Detroit, and a Col David Rogers with others killed:—The booty valued at 2,000,000 livres, what was most extraordinary was, that several of Governor Hamilton's Men who were left at St. Vincennes prisoners, were on board one of these large boats, rowed by

20 to 30 oars, hand cuffed to be sent to Williamsburg Prison, were so fortunate to get clear. A Jacob Bougart, our batteau carpenter attempting his escape from the Rebels at St. Vincennes was taken, and *punished corporally* 2 or 300 lashes;

At the time our flag was sent out from Fort Sackville, an Indian party who had been on a scout returned, the rebels with the inhabitants of the town ran to meet them. The Indians not being apprized of the town having joined the Rebels imagined they came to salute them, when to their great misfortune, after they had discharged their pieces in the air, as a salute to them, were fired at by the Rebels, and citizens, several killed on the domaine in sight of our Fort, others brought in, kicked by them, they marched through the streets, with two Indian partizans, Frenchmen in his Majesty's service, were seated in a circle, when Colonel Clarke the Commandant of the Rebels, took a tomahawk, and in cool blood knocked their brains out, dipping his hands in their blood, rubbing it several times on his cheeks, yelping as a Savage, the two Frenchmen who were to share the same unhappy fate were Serjeants in the Detroit Volunteers, and were saved from this bloody massacre, one by his father, who was an officer with the rebels, did not know his son until they informed him that he was in the circle in Indian dress, and to undergo this cruelty exercised by Americans, the other was taken by force by his sister, whose husband was a merchant in the town, this is also a treatment unprecedented even between Savages, to commit hostilities at the time a flag sent them.

The dead carcasses of these unhappy fellows, were dragged to the river by the soldiery, some who had been struggling for life, after being thrown into the river. An Indian Chief of the name of Muckey-demonge, of the Ottawa nation, after Colonel Clarke had struck the hatchet in his head, with his own hands drew the tomahawk presenting it again to the inhuman butcher, who repeated the stroke. After the Governor and his officers were out on parole in the town, they had seen the blood on the ground, of these unhappy men for a considerable time; the dead bodies who were on the domaine of those they fired at, were stripped naked and left for the wild prey—Lieut. Schiefelin was an eye witness.

The Indians who have taken the hatchet at Detroit, Ottawas, Chippoways, Wyandatts, Pouttaawatomies, Shawanese, Quiquapous, Oiwattannongs, and other nations too tedious to mention, have always acted with the greatest humanity towards their prisoners; the number of prisoners brought in by them exceeded a hundred, who were allowed the settlement for their limits, furnished with good provisions and clothed, the grateful Americans have amply repaid these marks of generosity, in laying Governor Hamilton and his officers in irons, and hanging several Indian partizans, who would have expired had not the Creoles in their service cut them down; several prisoners who had been taken and brought to Detroit, which we had seen in Virginia expressed their indignation at our being treated so inadequate to that they received from us, a Major Daniel Boone, who commanded Boonesbury, was taken with 26 men some distance from his

fort by the Indians, who carried them to Detroit, without killing a man, this Gentleman expressed his gratitude for the good treatment received, with his men while with us. One John Dodge a blacksmith, who resided at Detroit, but now with the rebels at Fort Pitt, had the assurance to propagate the most infamous falsehood against Governor Hamilton and his officers, that they had excited Indians to kill prisoners when brought to Detroit, with a narrative of his treatment which was as false as himself was infamous. Mr Jefferson with his Council, was pleased to issue an order, which appeared the the Public Gazette in Virginia, accusing them with charges of the above nature, and resolved, that they should be laid in irons, without ever giving them a hearing, and added, "that they were fit objects for retaliation &c." this Dodge having obtained a pass from the Commandant of Detroit, to trade with the Indians, after having taken the oath as usual on the occasion, perjured himself by furnishing the rebels with merchandize, ammunition, &c, at Fort Pitt, and wrote a threatening letter to the Commandant of Detroit. A party of Indians were sent after him, and brought him to town, he was committed to a guard house where he remained some time, when after his discharge, not warned by the first breach of duty, he commits a second, by harbouring and concealing American prisoners, encouraging them to escape, he was taken up a second time, and sent to Canada, from whence he made his escape to the Rebels at Fort Pitt.

Copy of a parole which I gave to Colonel Clarke, at Fort Sackville. Also

a copy of a parole presented to sign by Colonel Batt which we refused :

J Schieffelin

Chesterfield Court 3d July 1779.

St Vincennes March 1, 1779.

THIS CERTIFIES, that I have given my parole of honor to Col George Rogers Clarke, commanding the American forces at this place, that I will not attempt to make my escape from this place, nor will I by word or action, behave in a manner unbecoming a prisoner at large, neither will I in any manner convey intelligence to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty in arms against the States of America. In Witness whereof, I hereunto sign my name without compulsion. J. Schieffelin

First Lieutenant Detroit Volunteers.

The 7th October 1779, a parole much similar to the within was tendered to us in goal by Colonel Porterfield, who was ordered by Governor Jefferson and his Council—It was rejected unanimously for reasons obvious.

Chesterfield July 3d 1779.

WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, officers in the service of the King of Great Britain, made captive at the reduction of Fort St Vincennes being admitted to our Paroles, do respectively promise, upon our sacred honor, as soldiers and gentlemen not to transcend the limits assigned us to remain in, which are two miles around Chesterfield Court, which distance we respectively undertake not to exceed during the time we are on parole at the said Court House; and we, with like solemnity, upon our true faith, respectively promise not to say or do anything detrimental to Amer-

ica intentionally nor to hold any intercourse or correspondence with the enemy during the continuance of our indulgence above mentioned, nor to converse or correspond with any British subjects other than those who are prisoners with us at said Court House, without permission from the County Lieutenant of Chesterfield or such other officers as they shall be put under the direction of. To the honorable and pointed observance of all which several articles we have respectively set our hands, the day aforesaid.

Done in the presence of John Batt, Esq; Lieutenant of the County of Chesterfield, and with the assent and direction of the executive power of the State of Virginia.

NOTES

THE CHRISTENING OF AMERICA.—

This important event occasioned in its day a ridiculous disturbance. The French, out of spite to the Spaniards, and with their usual officiousness and vanity, christened it *Francia Antarctica*, pretending that they were the first discoverers, under some Lord of Villagagnon. ["Sub Villagagnonis Domino," says *Poreacch. Insulus*. III. 162.] This attempt perished in the bud; but others arose, who christened it the *Land of the Holy Cross*; by mistaking the appellation of *Brazil*, given to it by Cabral, upon the discovery, for the whole continent. *John Barros, Decad. i. l. 5. c. 2. Pet. Damasis. Dial. 5. de var. Hist. c. 2. f. 338. Anton. de San. Roman. l. i. Hist. Indic. Orient. c. 11, p. 57, grievous-*

ly lament, that this term *Brazil*, (on account of the wood for dyeing,) superseded the term "*Land of the Holy Cross*;" and observe, that it perhaps happened by the cunning of the devil. Borrellus (*De Reg. Catholic.*) contended that it ought to be styled *Orbis Carolinus*, from Ch. V. and this because Isidore, Pereira, Mantua, and a variety of authors were agreed upon this point, that to give names to nations and places was a peculiar privilege of kings and dukes. The majority, however, were for calling it the *New World*. This gave birth to a calumny upon mother Earth, that she had many sisters, *i. e.* that there were more worlds than one in the universe; which was vehemently attacked, upon the authority of Aristotle, Jerom, Isidore, and many more. James Pontanus (*Progymnasm* p. 315) ventured to say, that his information was not sufficient to denominate it the other quarter of the world, for which he met with due punishment. After much dispute, the vulgar both would and did call it *America*, which the learned adopted upon the authority of Quintilian, 1. Instit. Orator. *Utendum est verbo ut nummo cui publica forma sit*, not, however, without precautionary quotations from Alliatius and Brechæus, in *Rub. de Verbor. Significat.* and others related by Gutierrez, lib. 3. *Pract. Quest.* 14 a num. 132 Meron. Cevall. *Commun. Opin.* v, i. 2. 409. and *Mar. Burguy de Laudimio*, p. 1. c. 1. num 24, 25, &c., all of whom had taken infinite pains to inform the public, that the vulgar were not in the habit of taking much trouble about the exact interpretation and meaning of words. *The Monthly Magazine* XXVII. 49. W. K.

BENEDICT ARNOLD A DESERTER.—In *Weyman's New York Gazette* of May 21, 1759, among the "Deserters from the New York Regiment and Captain James H. Holmes's Company, advertised for by Thomas Willett in West Chester County," who offers the reward of forty shillings for the arrest of each or any of them, appears the name of "*Benedict Arnald*, by trade a weaver, 18 years of age, dark complexion, light eyes and black hair."

In Drake's Dictionary of American Biography, Arnold's birth is given as at Norwich, Conn., January 3, 1741. Drake says of him that he was "apprenticed to an apothecary, ran away, enlisted as a soldier, but soon deserted."

His age corresponds with that of the deserter advertised. The enlistment for bounty, and desertion of Connecticut men was a common source of annoyance to the New York officers. The use of the letter *a* for *o* is probably a misprint, and the change in trade is subject to more than one explanation.

Men's lives are said to be homogeneous. Arnold's subsequent career confirms the suspicion that he was the man here described. A. U. S.

CONTINENTAL LIGHT INFANTRY.—This corps was organized by order of General Washington, by taking the Light Infantry companies belonging to each of the Continental Regiments and forming them into Regiments and Brigades, the field officers being selected from the field officers of the army who had especially distinguished themselves. As the Light Infantry companies were the *élite* of each regiment, the corps was a *corps*

d'élite of the infantry. This was in accordance with the British practice. When Hamilton left Washington's staff he was assigned by him to a command in the Light Infantry, and was under Lafayette's command at Yorktown.

The Marquis de Chastellux, who visited the American army in New Jersey, in the summer of 1780, gives an interesting account of the "camp of the Marquis," [as he says Lafayette's camp was termed] on the Totohaw (Passaic) river. He describes the troops as "making a good appearance and better clothed than the rest of the army. The uniforms both of the officers and soldiers smart and military, and each soldier wore a helmet made of hard leather, with a crest of horse hair. The officers armed with espontoons, or rather with half pikes, and the subalterns with fusils; and both provided with short and light sabres brought from France, and made a present of to them by M. de la Fayette."

A. B. G.

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THE FIRST BORN.—*In Iowa*.—It is claimed that Margaret Stilwell, now Mrs. Ford, was the first white American child born in the territory embraced within the limits of Iowa. She was born where Keokuk now stands, in 1831. *Record of the Year, II, 50.*

In the Western Reserve.—About six miles from Cleveland [Ohio], lives Mr. Williams. He was the first settler in the County of Trumbull, into which he removed in July, 1798, and fixed his residence upwards of ninety miles from the nearest white family. His wife was then pregnant; he himself was compelled to leave her and navigate the

lake as far as Buffaloe Creek, in the State of New York, for fresh provisions. Returning late in November, he encountered a severe storm, and was driven far from his intended port. His wife supposed that he had perished, and was delivered early in December, in the midst of this distress, of a boy. She, however, got through her difficulties, and her husband, after some time, returned in the year 1800. When the Reserve was divided, the proprietors settled 500 acres on the boy, as the first born of the Reserve; he, however, did not live to enjoy the benefit, nor do I think the gift was well appropriated; it ought to have been given to the woman who so heroically endured so many evils. *Monthly Magazine XXVI, 218.*

In Ohio.—The first known birth of a white child, in the limits of Ohio, was that belonging to a white woman from Virginia, who had been taken prisoner by the Delawares, in April, 1764. This woman was, at the time of her capture, far advanced in pregnancy, and during the month of July, 1764, gave birth to a child near the present site of Dresden, Muskingum Co., Ohio. *Western Reserve Hist. Society Tracts, No. IV, 2.*

W. K.

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PLAGIARE.—The following lines from Freneau were by Scott "conveyed."

Then rushed to meet the insulting foe
They took the spear, but left the shield.

to the memory of, the Americans who fell at Eutaw.

When Prussia hurried to the field,
And snatched the spear, but left the shield.

Scott's Marmion, Introduction to Canto III.

Cambridge.

B.

OUR NATIONAL FLAG.—The Union of Stars in the flag of the revolution represented in a circle by Preble in his *History of the American Flag*, (Plate VIII) is probably an error.

A Plan of the Siege of York Town, by Major Bauman, engraved at Philadelphia in 1782, has the stars arranged in parallel lines, in this manner :



This arrangement is similar to that on the standard of the Rhode Island troops, preserved at Providence, and described by Preble, page 208 and Plate VI, fig. 75. It was no doubt the disposition of the stars on all the National colors from June 14, 1777, to the close of the war.

W. K.

QUERIES

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.—Where in Bronson's writings can be found his definition of a democrat—"one who has established his supremacy over his accidants." When and where did Calhoun make that bold utterance, "The Democratic party was held together by the cohesive power of public plunder;" and John Randolph, "The Democratic party has seven principles,—five loaves and two fishes; and Fisher Ames (?) "A lie would travel from Maine to Georgia while truth was putting on his boots;" and Horace Mann, "A Yankee would squeeze a half dollar till the eagle screamed;" and Martin Van Buren, "A northern man with southern principles;" and J. Fennimore Cooper, "To

face the music." Whence the quotation in speech of Daniel Webster, March, 1848, (referring to the Buffalo Platform,) "What is valuable is not new, and what is new is not valuable;" and the oft quoted "Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty," generally attributed to Jefferson. *Cambridge.* B.

PORTRAIT OF KNYPHAUSEN.—Can any of your readers inform me whether there is any portrait of Genl. Knyphausen, the Hessian commander, in existence.

X. Y. Z.

HUGUENOTS IN THE BAHAMAS.—(I. 53,131) I would repeat the inquiry of C. W. B. whether there is any reason to believe the colonists at Eleuthera were Huguenots. In Vol. 126 of Mass. Archives are four documents relating to these colonists, one being printed in Mass. Hist. Soc'y Coll., 3rd S. VII. 158-9. Another document (Arch. 126, p. 200) from Jeremiah Dummer, dated January 6, 1686, says that in July preceeding "many families" came thence, driven away by the Spaniards, and that nine families went to Casco.

Lastly (Vol. 126, p. 387) there is a document endorsed "Petition of the Eleutheran People," printed by me in Andros Tracts, vol. III, p. 70, being the petition of Nicholas Davis, Nath. Sanders, John Alberly and Daniel Sanders in behalf of themselves and the rest of the company.

Surely these are not French names. Again, in my Andros Tracts, III, 79-80, I printed Pierre Baudoin's petition for a grant of land. This was also at Casco, but apparently not on Dummer's

land; and Baudoin's petition does not allege any connection with Eleuthera.

The document printed in Boston News-Letter, I, 198, does not give any warrant for the suggestion that the Eleutherians were Huguenots.

Boston.

W. H. WHITMORE.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES U. S. ARMY.—Can any of your military readers furnish a list of the printed histories of Regiments in the Regular Army of the United States? Your February issue gave the title of a history of the Second Cavalry. I have also met with a reference to one of the Eighth Infantry.

CADET.

MRS. HORSMANDEN.—The Rev. William Vesey, Rector of Trinity Church, New York City, died 1746. His widow Mary married Daniel Horsmanden, Chief Justice of New York: she died 1760. What was her maiden name?

P.

SENEVONI.—In *Rivington's Royal Gazette* of the 24th January, 1781, appears the following notice: "To be seen this Evening at the Golden Ball in the Fields a skeleton of a *Senevoni* the largest ever brought into this country. After the exhibition Mademoiselle Varole will dance a Rigadoon." What manner of beast or bird or fish was this?

T. I. N.

BURGOYNE'S SWORD.—At the Metropolitan Fair, held in New York in the spring of 1864, in aid of the "U. S. Sanitary Commission," a sword was exhibited said to have been that surrendered by Burgoyne at Sargtoga. In view of the approach of the centennial anniversary of this event, it is a matter of

interest to know what has become of this relic of the revolution.

R. E. M.

ANOTHER INTERESTING RELIC.—Noticing in your February number a description of the Gold Box presented to Andrew Hamilton, I venture to inquire if any information can be obtained concerning the Box presented to JOHN DICKINSON, "The Pennsylvania Farmer," some time before the revolutionary war.

PHILADELPHUS.

REPLIES

BAW AND BATT.—(I. 81.) the words Baw and Batt were almost synonymous. The following definition is from Holt's Military Dictionary. "*Bat*, horses—*Baw* horses. Baggage horses belonging to the officers when in actual duty."

J. W. de P.

EARLY NEW YORK ARTISTS.—(I. 53.) In the records of old New York you will find Jacobus Strycker, who came to this country in 1640, and who was an Alderman in New Amsterdam in 1655, a gentleman of large fortune, of considerable taste and culture. He was an amateur artist, and painted his own portrait, still extant in the Stryker mansion on 52d street, New York. An account thereof may be found in *Appleton's Journal*, Nov. 23, 1872.

A. B. C.

AMBOY.—(I. 129.) This name was probably derived from the island of Amboyna in the Malay Archipelago, an important post of the Dutch East India Company, and familiar, no doubt, to the *matroosen* trading to New Amsterdam.

Elleboog, not "Am Bog" is the Dutch word for elbow. Your querist might take into consideration the words "Om Boeg," as Raritan Point is named Om-poge in a document of 1651.

PETERSFIELD.

AMBOY.—(I. 129.) "Een Boge" the Nether Dutch words for a bow, may explain the mystery of "Amboy." It seems probable that it was derived from this savage weapon.

HOBUCK.

AMBOY.—(I. 129.) "Het Ambacht," The Hundred, or Territory belonging to a town, may be the origin of Amboy.

A. E.

KILL VAN KULL, ARTHUR KILL.—(I. 129.) The peculiar shape of Bergen Neck, resembling an important part of the human structure, attracted the attention of the early Dutch colonists, who were mainly boors; from them it received the name of the "Kul." "Achter Kul" was applied to both the land and water *behind* or back of the Kul. "Kil van Kul," the channel from the Kul, and Arthur Kill, a corruption of Achter Kulwere, in the course of time, improperly applied to the strait between Staten Island and New Jersey, now generally called the Kills.

STAPLETON.

KILL VAN KULL, ARTHUR KILL, AMBOY.—(I. 129.) The conjurations and ceremonies of the native Indians, convinced the settlers of New Amsterdam that they were in league with the evil one. Bergen Point being a favorite rendezvous of the natives for the above purposes, it received the name of "Kol," the Dutch appellation for witch, or sor-

cerer. The water behind the Kol was called the "Achter Kol," and the river leading to it the "Kil van Kol."

The derivation of Amboy can be found in Whitehead's Early History of Perth Amboy, pages 2, 415. A. S. Y.

KILL VAN KULL.—(I. 129.) The old patents and deeds have constant reference to land on the Fresh Kills. Did not the neighborhood of Newark Bay receive its name of Col or Kul from the Low Dutch word "*Koel*, cool, or fresh." L. B.

KILL VAN KULL.—(I. 129.) J. B. B. inquires what is Kill van Kull? It is simply Kill van Kull, and no more. If it is a corruption of Kil van Kul, let it remain as it is, lest the Philistines wag their heads. The harmless Dutch word *kil* is everywhere badly perverted to *kill*, which suggests murder. The unlettered American does not give time to *de taal die zalige ouders spraken*, and ignorance is claimed to be bliss in some respects.

Albany.

ANON.

GOVERNOR MONTGOMERIE.—(I. 130.) Gov. Montgomerie died at four o'clock on Thursday morning, July 1, 1731, in the Governor's House; his remains were interred the next evening in the King's Chapel. Both these buildings were in Fort George facing the present Bowling Green, New York City.

It is almost certain that the family of the Governor did not accompany him to America. He left no will, but letters of administration were issued July 10, 1731, to "Charles Hume of the city of New York Gentleman," to take charge of the estate of "His Excellency John W. Montgomerie, Esq deceased." W. K.

FEBRUARY PROCEEDINGS
OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

The stated Monthly Meeting was held in the Hall of the Society on the evening of Tuesday, February 2d, 1877, the President, Frederic de Peyster, LL. D., in the Chair.

Among the donations to the Library was the ms. report of the Women's Centennial Union, of the City of New York, 1876, with names of members and names of subscribers to the Centennial Banner, the gift of the women of New York to Independence Hall, Philadelphia; with this interesting volume a letter from Miss M. E. Hamilton, Secretary.

After the regular business was concluded, the Executive Committee reported the following recommendations:

"The Executive Committee takes occasion to remind the Society that Friday, the 20th April next, will occur the One Hundreth Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the State of New York, and suggests the propriety of a recognition of this, the most important event in the annals of the State, under the auspices of this Society, an institution especially created by its Legislature to preserve the history of this great political community.

"The Committee takes occasion further to remind the Society of the later coming, Wednesday, the 10th of October next, of the One Hundreth Anniversary of the battle of Saratoga, a victory in great measure due to the valor of the officers and troops of this State, and now recognized as the determining contest in the struggle for American Independence.

"The Committee respectfully recom-

mend that each of these important events be celebrated by the Society."

This recommendation was unanimously adopted, and the Executive Committee charged to carry it out in a proper manner. The plans include an address in the City of New York on the progress of jurisprudence in this State during the century.

We learn that Governor Horatio Seymour has consented to deliver the commemorative oration on the field of Saratoga in behalf of the Monument Commission, and we presume the Historical Society will join in this celebration.

The Paper of the Evening was entitled "the Humorous Element in the American Revolution," which the orator, Moses Coit Tyler, Professor of History in the University of Michigan, announced in his opening had been prepared in the Library of the Society, from its abundant and curious material.

The point of the address, which was delivered with admirable and varied oratorical power was to illustrate a part of the colonial and revolutionary struggle which has never hitherto had special treatment.

Beginning with the epigrams and squibs with which the rival factions assailed each other at the Stamp Act period, Professor Tyler followed the combat of wit through its various forms of prose and verse, playful, satirical and malicious, with illustrations of each, which kept the audience in continuous merriment. To these he added descriptions of the tar and featherings, effigy burnings, and the huger practical jokes of the famous "tea parties."

The thanks of the Society were voted to the orator.

(Publishers of Historical Works wishing Notices, will address the Editor with
Copies, Box 100, Station D—N. Y. Post office.)

HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA BY THE COMTE DE PARIS, Translated, with the Approval of the Author, by LEWIS F. TASTRO, edited by HENRY COPPÉE, LL. D. Vol. I., pp. 640. Vol. II., pp. 773, 8vo. Jos. H. COATES & Co. Philadelphia, 1876. Superbly illustrated with Military Maps.

This translation of the personal experience of the gallant young prince, who won his first spurs on the banks of the Potomac as an aide-de-camp to General McClellan, and finished his campaigning at the close of the seven days' battle before Richmond, will be read with rare satisfaction by both civilians and military men. There is no royal road to fame or literature, though examples are numerous of princes who have wielded the pen as skillfully as the sword since the day when Cæsar, founder of the imperial line, described campaigns with a vigor only equalled by that with which they were won. As to the military correctness of this history, we shall pass no opinion; this is not the field for such discussion. In literary ability the Comte de Paris upholds the well-known credit of his name. The Orleans family have, in more than one valuable historic memoir, proved their right to consideration in the world of letters.

The work has been variously appreciated, according to the temper, prejudices and nationality of the reviewers. In an able article in the *Edinburgh Review* for July, 1876, the Comte is said to have perfectly succeeded in showing the bearing of each incident of the war on the struggle as a whole, while at the same time the author asserts that "no one on either side of the Atlantic has yet been found to view the character of this war in its larger historical aspect as one impressed on it, not merely by the incidents of the day, but by the slowly strengthened force of precedent." The military opinions of the French prince by no means receive the cordial approbation of his English critic, who considers his judgment to be controlled by his feelings for his chief, whose personal magnetism is well known to all who have been brought in contact with him.

We must be pardoned for not entering upon any elaborate synopsis of a work, itself a synopsis of years of incident and change; but we will not dismiss the always interesting subject without a reference to a criticism on the book, which appeared in the Southern Historical Society Papers for November, 1876, in which the impartiality, the fairness, and the accuracy of

the Comte de Paris are sharply impugned. The people of the South are not yet reconciled to the result of the final arbitrament to which they made their last appeal. It is not now, nor perhaps for many a decade, that any opinions in gross or detail as to the conduct of the struggle can by any possibility be adopted as satisfactory to all sides. Meanwhile such carefully studied and conscientious opinions as those of the Comte de Paris, with many of which we are far from agreeing, are of invaluable service as testimony absolutely necessary to the final judgment.

One thing is certain; the results of the great political change in our institutions are each day showing themselves in unexpected ways.

LES FRANÇAIS EN AMÉRIQUE PENDANT LA GUERRE DE L'INDÉPENDANCE DES ETATS-UNIS, 1777-1783, par THOMAS BALCH. 8vo, pp. 237. A. SAUTON, Paris; J. B. LIPPINCOTT, Philadelphia, 1872. The French in America during the War of Independence of the United States.

In our February number we noticed the work by Mr. Léon Chotteau, under a nearly similar title, and warned the reader against confounding it with Mr. Balch's volume, published some years since. On making further comparison of these volumes, we find that not only has Mr. Chotteau taken the title of Mr. Balch's book, but that he has used his matter without any recognition whatever. The crime in this case is more than ordinary plagiarism in that a large part of Mr. Balch's volume was made up from original sources,—such, for instance, as the *Military Journal* of the Comte de Ménonville, then first used. So that Mr. Chotteau has not only robbed the living, but the dead. Mr. Balch, however, need not feel disturbed at the appearance of this merely ephemeral work, and must console himself with the compliments lavishly bestowed on his contribution to French military history, by her best authoritative military critics.

REPORT OF THE NEW HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, VOL. II. 8vo, pp. 388. Printed for the Society. New Haven, 1877.

An elegant volume, full of admirable matter. We especially notice a paper by Franklin B. Dexter, entitled *Memoranda respecting Edward Whalley and William Goffe*, comprising all the known information about two of the three Judges of King Charles I., who made their home

in the Connecticut Colony, and are to this day the romantic heroes of her romance. In this sketch Mr. Dexter finds cause for disappointment, that the materials under his hand give no information about John Dixwell, the third regicide, who had long been supposed to lie buried in New Haven.

We are not, therefore, surprised to find this paper followed by one by Thomas R. Trowbridge, vindicating the claim of New Haven to hold the bodies of all three. We shall not enter into the controversy, but leave it to our Connecticut friends to bury their dead.

There is a pleasing local sketch of the Ancient Houses of New Haven, by Thomas R. Trowbridge, Jr., and a review of the Life and Writings of John Davenport, one of the founders of the New Haven Colony, with a careful list of his works, of rare bibliographical value.

MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER, AND THE BURGOWNE CAMPAIGN IN THE SUMMER OF 1771. An Address delivered January 2, 1877, before the New York Historical Society by General JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER. 8vo, pp. 26. New York, 1877.

A synopsis of this paper, read at the January meeting of the New York Historical Society, was printed in our February number. Its purpose is to show that General Schuyler was the hero of Saratoga.

AN ANSWER BY ROGER WILLIAMS TO GOVERNOR CODDINGTON'S LETTER TO GOVERNOR LEVERET. A Reprint of the Original, printed at Boston by JOHN FOSTER (between 1678 and 1680), by the PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY. 8vo, pp. 10. 1876.

The author (R. W.) complains bitterly of the 'brutish tract' of the Governor, and enters into details of defense and attack so old fashioned in thought and manner that we must dismiss it, with the hope that the students of history in detail may find in it some grains of interest not to us apparent.

NOTES HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL OF THE TOWN OF WORCESTER, MASS., by NATHANIEL PAINE. Large 8vo, pp. 5. (Thirty-five copies printed.) Worcester, 1875.

A curious sketch of this old city, printed in a form delicious to collectors of rarities of print and paper; including *fac similes*, a fine portrait of Isaiah Thomas, the celebrated printer and first historian of the American Press, and a quaint sketch of the Old South Church of Worcester in 1776.

A CENTURY OF EDUCATION, BEING A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, by EDWIN MARTIN STONE. 8vo, pp. 84. Providence, 1876.

An account of the schools of Providence, divided into five epochs—the first two of which were the period of education from 1636 to 1800, when a free school system was adopted by law. An account of the later progress of the schools in the State of Rhode Island in this century, during which the law has been abrogated, renewed and improved, is beyond the scope of our columns. Enough to say that Rhode Island does not forget the duty she owes, from her exceptional privileges, to the great United States commonwealth.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE REV. WILLIAM BUELL SPRAGUE, D. D., LL. D. By CHARLES B. MOORE, Life Member of the New York Genealogical and Bibliographical Society. 4to, pp. 10. Privately printed, New York, 1877.

A succinct account of the long and useful life of this eminent divine, for forty years Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Albany, where his urbanity and hospitality gained for him a large and varied acquaintance with the most distinguished men in the country. The work gives an account of his numerous contributions to theological literature.

DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON SUFFERING UNDER THE PORT-BILL, 1774-1777, COMMUNICATED TO THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER FOR JULY, 1876, by ALBERT H. HOYT, A. M., AND REPRINTED FROM THAT NUMBER. 8vo, pp. 10.

A list of the gifts made by the different Colonies to the sufferers in Boston, chiefly in kind.

THE CLIMATE AND DISEASES OF AMERICA. By DR. JOHANN DAVID SCHOEFF, Surgeon of the Anspach-Bayreuth Troops in America, translated by JAMES READ CHADWICK, M. A., M. D. 4to, pp. 31. H. O. HOUGHTON AND COMPANY, New York. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1875.

The translator's preface announces that these letters, of a medico-historic kind, addressed to Professor Delius of Erlangen, were printed in the original at Erlangen in 1781. The second letter

from New York, December 20th, 1780, on the Climate and Weather of America is by no means complimentary. Thoroughly imbued with foreign prejudice, the Doctor says that if "America should ever have a Thomson (thus far she has not produced even a tolerable poet), I cannot imagine which season of the year he would find it worth his while to celebrate."—benighted Teuton!

JESUIT MISSIONS AMONG THE CAYUGAS FROM 1656 TO 1684, by Rev. CHARLES HAWLEY, D. D. 8vo, pp. 42. Auburn, N. Y., 1876.

A series of tracts or articles, the chief value of which consists in transcripts from the *Relations des Jésuites*, the earliest written record of events on the Cayuga soil by the first white men who visited it. The Cayugas were one of the five nations of the great Iroquois league. The pamphlet is a valuable contribution to this branch of our literature, which is more than usually attractive in that the history of the red man is the most romantic field of American historic inquiry.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES, RELATING TO MILITARY COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHY, a paper read before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society by R. S. GUERNSEY.

A history of the attempts made prior to 1874 to collect biographical details of military interest.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT, DELIVERED JULY 4, 1876, with an Appendix, by WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, published by order of the City Council. 8vo, pp. 68 and pp. xv. Newport, 1876.

An authorized account of the proceedings at the Opera House, in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States, 25th May, 1876, inviting an assemblage of the people of every city and town in every State, and the delivery of an historical sketch of said city and town. The history of Newport is well known. No city in the country is richer in historic memories. The sketch succinctly describes its rise and prosperity as one of the greatest commercial marts of the last century, its colonial life when it was the seat of fashion, the stirring events which occurred in its harbor during the revolution, and the visit of the French fleet under d'Estaing; and the appendix contains sketches of Wager and Lillibridge, de Courcy, Coggeshall, Coddington, Wanton, and others, and of the families of Channing, Ellery and Decatur. The careful author states the curious fact that in 1774, when Newport was at the zenith of its commercial prosperity, there were 300 families

of Jews residing there, represented by men of great learning, intelligence and enterprise. The history of this colony, now wholly extinct, should be written.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BLOCK ISLAND, by WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD. 8vo, pp. 62. Newport, 1876.

An account of this island from its discovery by Verezano, who gave it the name of Claudia, in 1524, and its second baptism in 1614 by Adrian Block in his "Jaght," the first vessel built on Manhattan Island by the old Dutch navigator. Mr. Sheffield does not give the name of this first American yacht. It was the "Onrust" or Restless, 44½ feet long, 11 feet wide, and 16 tons burthen. This sketch of the fog-bound island will find its way to the cabins of many a pleasure boat, and relieve the tedium of lazy anchorage.

DER DEUTSCHE PIONIER—ERINNERUNGEN AUS DEM PIONIER—LEBEN EN AMERIKA, Band 8, Heft 10. Redakteur: H. A. RATERMANN. 8vo. Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan., 1877. The German Pioneer—Remembrances of Pioneer Life of the Germans in America.

This publication of the German Pioneer Society occupies a high position in the German literature of this country. It is devoted to biographical notices of eminent Germans who have settled in this country, distinguished in the church, science, politics and commerce.

CENTENNIAL DISCOURSES—A SERIES OF SERMONS DELIVERED IN THE YEAR 1876, by order of the General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America. (A collection of pamphlets bound in one volume.) 8vo, Published by the Board of Publication of the Reformed Church in America, 1877.

A collection which will be read with universal interest, including, besides treatises of a purely theological character, a review of the relations of Religion to Civil Liberty by Rev. Dr. R. W. Clark, the Points of Similarity between the Struggle for Independence in Holland and America, by Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson; the Character and Development of Our (the R. D.) Church in the Colonial Period, by Rev. Dr. E. T. Corwin; the Posture of its Ministers and People during the Revolution, by Rev. Dr. A. Todd; the Huguenot Element among the Dutch, by Rev. A. G. Vermilye. Of this latter article, originally an address before the New York Historical Society, a slight synopsis of which we gave in our January number, we have already expressed our unqualified praise. The matter of the volume is too abundant and too solid for light review.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF TROY from the Expulsion of the Mohegan Indians to the present Centennial Year of the Independence of the United States of America, 1876, A. J. WEISE, A. M. With Maps and Statistical Tables by A. G. BARDIN, C. E. 8vo, pp. 400. WILLIAM H. YOUNG, Troy, N. Y., 1876.

An exhaustive account of all the incidents, historical, biographical and industrial, in the history of this enterprising city, from the day in 1659, when the pioneer settler, Jan Barentsen Wemp built the first log hut on the "Great Meadows," which, with the consent of the titular owner, the first Patroon, he had purchased from the Mohawks, who hunted and trapped in the neighborhood, and often sought the friendly shelter of his rude roof. Unlike the ancient city, whose name it bears, Troy was never the scene of armed conflict, although the course of war run often by the little settlement, which in 1789 assumed the ambitious title by which it is now known. The reader will find various details of the Van der Heydens, the Lansingshs, the Tibbits, the Warrens, and others, who by their industry and sagacity have contributed to its prosperity.

The illustrations are creditable, the tables full, and the index thorough. The style is unpretentious, and the matter excellent. In a word, a practical book.

QUEBEC, PAST AND PRESENT. A HISTORY OF QUEBEC, 1608-1876, in two parts, by J. M. LE MOINE. 8vo, pp. 466. AUGUSTIN COTÉ, Quebec, 1876.

This volume will be found not only a valuable historical text book, of interest to the general reader, but an admirable companion and guide for the traveler in the romantic country where France and England contended for the mastery of a continent. Taking up the history of the quaint old town, whose narrow streets and gable houses remind one of the old European cities, from the time when it was but a cluster of wigwams, styled *Stadaconé* by its savage occupants, Monsieur le Moine leads us, with careful step and easy grace, through the hot turmoil of battle of which the rocky promontory and its frowning bastions were the repeated scene. Four times Quebec was besieged. In 1629 its founder, Champlain, struck the French flag to the English admiral, after a hopeless struggle, and took passage home in one of the English ships. In 1690 the city (which had been restored to Champlain in 1632) repulsed with success the attack of Sir William Phipps, with his thirteen hundred Boston militia, "a defeat sensibly felt by the people of New Eng-

land;" in 1759 the battle on the plains of Abraham forever settled the fate of French colonization on this continent. The last was the unsuccessful attempt by the Americans to surprise Quebec in 1775, when the brave Montgomery fell. This the writer characterises as "a desperate attempt, suited to the temper of the fearless men engaged in it, the character of the times, and of the scenes which were about to be enacted on the American continent." The details of the action are related with spirit and fairness. As we have observed, the local sketches are of practical value to the tourist.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF COSHOCTON COUNTY (OHIO). A Complete Panorama of the County, from the time of the Earliest known Occupants of the Territory unto the Present Time,—1764-1876—by WILLIAM E. HUNT. 8vo, pp. 264. ROBERT CLARKE & Co., Cincinnati. 1876.

It must not be supposed that collections of this character are necessarily dry reading. Though a large part of the volume is, of course, given up to the origin of the various institutions which have sprung up in the county of Coshocton (can the lover of Hiawatha believe that the original name of this tract was Tuscarawas) since it was incorporated in 1802, yet there are many descriptions which will be read with pleasure. A chapter on the "Indian occupancy and early military expeditions" will repay perusal. When the first English-speaking white man entered the territory, the Delawares were already pushing out the Shawnees. In their turn, the Delawares were twice attacked by the white men—first in the campaign known as Boquet's Expedition in 1764; second, in the Coshocton Campaign of 1780. In these days, when there is so little belief in the possibility of any good in Indian nature, it is pleasing to read of the loyalty with which the Delawares, though thrice urged by their savage neighbors, refused in 1777 to take up the hatchet against the Americans—a diplomatic victory at the forks of the Muskingum, which the author claims to be one of the grandest of the Revolutionary War. The "fighting blood" of the county has its chapter, and here the curious will be glad to find an authentic report of Tom Corwin's famous description of that peculiar product of our civilization, "the Militia General."

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENN., by GEORGE CHAMBERS, Esq. Read at Union Hall, Pottsville, July 4th, 1876. 8vo, pp. 19. STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY PRINT, 1876.

Pottsville is not a very large place, but it has its history, and deserves its place in history, and

evidently intends to keep it. In the days of Braddock, Schuylkill county, whose fame now burns with perpetual fire, was not visible on the map of the Pennsylvania colony. In 1800 Isaac Thomas, Lewis Morris and Lewis Reese began a furnace and forge in this neighborhood, but it was not till John Pott erected the Old Greenwood Furnace and forge in 1807 that positive progress began about Pottsville. We shall not follow the annalist through the various branches of the Pott family, nor the wonderful development of the industries of the Schuylkill Valley. We advise our readers to go and see.

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF MISSOURI, comprising its Early Record, and Civil, Political, and Military History, from the First Exploration to the Present time, &c., by WALKER BICKFORD DAVIS and DANIEL S. DURRIE, A. M. (Sold by subscription). 8vo, pp. 639. A. S. HALL & Co., St. Louis; ROBERT CLARKE & Co., Cincinnati, 1876.

A solid and complete history of this great State, whose astonishing progress in population, wealth, and intelligence, since its admission into the Union in 1820 are well known. In its pages will be found not only accounts of its topography and geology, and of the wonderful mineral deposits of iron, coal and lead, which are the base of its prosperity, but biographical sketches of the men who have led the State in her march of progress. The history is prefaced with a careful chapter on the Spanish and French discoveries of De Soto and La Salle, and the early occupation of the Valley of the Mississippi. Here is related how in 1764 Auguste Chouteau, the Lieutenant of Laclede, selected St. Louis as the site of the new French colony, to which the western region owes much of its enterprise and its civilization, and whose influence is still enduring and beneficial. The establishment of the Great Fur Company by John Jacob Astor in 1819, and the wealth which resulted from it, are noticed. The trade in peltry had been before the chief business of the inhabitants, but under his skillful guidance developed into enormous proportions.

The later prosperity of Missouri, we of the East, who have watched her career, believe to have been greatly due to the admirable manner in which her finances have been managed in harmony with, if not under, the guidance of the best of our New York financiers; and last, not least, to the decision of her people, in spite of bland persuasion, or threats of force,—indeed, in the face of force itself,—to stand by the Union in the trying summer of 1861. The book is illustrated with portraits, in which we find little to admire.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND—TENTH REUNION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876. Published by order of the Society. 8vo, pp. 236. ROBERT CLARKE & Co., Cincinnati, 1876.

An elegantly printed volume, from the press of publishers who not only do well all that falls to them to do, but who are known through the country as most generous contributors to the shelves of historical libraries. In addition to the proceedings, wherein will be found addresses by Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Schofield, Hartman, and others, there are memorial notices of the illustrious dead of this gallant army. It is illustrated with a beautifully executed portrait of Maj. General David S. Stanley, and a colored picture of the badge of the Society.

SIR WILLIAM PENN, KNIGHT, ADMIRAL AND GENERAL-AT-SEA; GREAT-CAPTAIN-COMMANDER IN THE FLEET. A Memoir. By P. S. P. CONNER, Member of the Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Large paper 8vo, pp. 70. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, 1876.

This volume, with its broad margins, its dazling paper, its well-spaced lines, clear, fresh type, and its ornaments of old style capitals, and graceful head and tail pieces, will captivate the eye of every disciple of Dibdin. The memoir is divided into eighteen chapters, in which all that is known of the valiant Admiral, the father of the founder of Pennsylvania, is gathered and recited in agreeable style. The titles of the chapters will give as good an idea of this monograph as our limited space will allow. They are: 1. The Penns of Penn; 2. The Penns of Penn Lodge; 3. The Young Admiral; 4. The Key of the Shannon; 5. William the Avenger; 6. Sinbad the Sailor; 7. The Battle of the Flag; 8. The Capture of Jamaica; 9. The Great Captain-Commander.—Admiral Penn died on the 16 September, 1760.

NOTES, HISTORICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL, ON THE LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. BY ALBERT H. HOYT. 8vo, pp. 19. Press of Charles Hamilton, Worcester, Mass., 1876.

The opening paragraph explains the purpose of this work to be to show how greatly the history of the origin and development of the Laws of the Granite State will repay investigation, and to point the path which the student may most profitably pursue. It is a valuable contribution to legal bibliography.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK, JULY 4, 1876. Hon. JOHN A. DIX, presiding, with the Oration and other Exercises. 8vo, pp. 82. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. New York, 1876.

A superbly printed pamphlet. The oration, the subject of which is announced in a second title as "The Declaration of Independence and the effects of it," by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, is one of the most brilliant of the many fine addresses of the past year.

THE HISTORICAL ODE—JULY 4, 1876.

A fac-simile of the Ode delivered by Bayard Taylor at Philadelphia, reproduced by heliotype process, and published in elegant large quarto form by JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co., Boston.

THREE MEMORIAL POEMS, BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Small 4to, pp. 91. JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. Boston, 1877.

This elegantly printed little volume contains the three centennial odes of this favorite poet—Ode read at Concord, April 19, 1875; Under the old elm (Cambridge); An ode for the Fourth of July, 1876. They need no comment or commendation.

THE OLD FARM AND THE NEW FARM.

A POLITICAL ALLEGORY BY FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Member of the Continental Congress, with an Introduction and Historical Notes, by BENSON J. LOSSING. Second edition. 12mo, pp. 76. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, New York, 1864.

Although printed long since, this edition of "The Pretty Story," originally printed in Philadelphia by John Dunlap in 1774, is again "fresh and green" in this Centennial period.

THE PENN MONTHLY. DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART AND POLITICS. (Vol. VII., No. 81.) September, 1876. Published for the Penn Monthly Association, by J. H. COATES & Co. Philadelphia.

Besides numerous miscellaneous articles on matters of general interest, European as well as American, the student of our history will find an interesting article, by Prof. Andrew Ten Brook,—"One Hundred Years of the North West."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MONTANA, with its Transactions, Act of Incorporation, Constitution, Officers, and Members. Vol. I. 8vo, pp. 357. ROCKY MOUNTAIN PUBLISHING CO. 1876.

We gladly welcome this first historic venture from the mountain region of the Columbia and the Missouri. After a slight account of the Society, which was incorporated by the Assembly in 1865, the volume is made up of biographical sketches of some of the earlier pioneers to the Montana territory, a parallelogram which lies between the two lines of early travel across the continent. To the northward was the route of the Canadian fur traders from Montreal, by the Saskatchewan river, and across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia. Later the St. Louis and New York trappers passed up the Platte and through the South Pass, and by the Lewis Fork of the Columbia to Astoria. There are interesting recitals of the Yellowstone Expedition of 1863 from the journal of Captain James Stuart, and of 1874 by A. M. Quivey, a description of the upper Missouri River, from a reconnaissance made in 1812, by T. P. Roberts, and sundry geological notes by O. C. Mortonson.

Perhaps there is no region of country in the world which, from its remarkable geological structure, its wealth of mineral deposits, and its unexplored field of archæologic remains, is so attractive as the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, on either side of the great Continental Divide. We are not surprised at the energy and enthusiasm which the Montana Society displays, and we look for later publications as interesting as the pages of romance.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—HER HONORABLE RECORD IN THE PAST, WITH A GLANCE AT HER OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FUTURE. A Centennial Discourse delivered before the Association of the Alumni, December 21st, 1876, by the Hon. JOHN JAY. 8vo, pp. 48. Published by the Alumni Association. New York, 1876.

This pamphlet, which presents in a well arranged and simple form the outline history of this ancient seat of learning, from the date of its first charter as King's College in 1754, will prove an attractive volume to our New York citizens, many of the most eminent of whom received their training within its halls. The material development of the college is carefully reviewed. The rapid and extraordinary rise in the real estate value of city property has placed this institution on a footing of peculiar advantage, and entire independence. Mr. Jay points out the manner in which the influence of Columbia may be best exerted.

EL EDUCADOR POPULAR: PERIODICO DEDICADO A LA DIFUSION DE LA INSTRUCCION PRIMARIA É SECUNDARIA. Vol. III. May, 1875 to April, 1876. The Popular Educator, a Periodical devoted to the Diffusion of Primary and Secondary Instruction. Published under the authority of Sr. DON MANUEL PARDO, President of the Republic of Peru. Edited by N. PONCE DE LEON. New York, 1876.

We pass for once beyond the limitations of our historical notices, to commend to our Spanish-reading friends this excellent periodical, which is recognized as the serious organ of our South American neighbors. We commend it to support.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, 1847-1876, BEING THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION, SUBMITTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGIC SOCIETY, JAN. 5, 1876. Revised and enlarged. 8vo, 12 pp. DAVID CLAPP & SONS, Boston, 1876.

In our January number we gave full credit to the industry of this Society and our opinion of the value of its labors in the cognate fields of history and biography. A perusal of this work shows that our commendations were in no manner excessive.

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY PAPERS, VOLUME II., JULY TO DECEMBER, 1876. Rev. WILLIAM JONES, D. D., Secretary. 8vo, pp. 466. Richmond, Va., 1876.

The object of this society is to preserve the records of the late war, and of the accomplished editor to make "its papers invaluable to every one who desires to know or to circulate the truth concerning our great struggle." It is, we believe, indispensable to true astronomic observations to examine the positions of stars from different points, that the errors of refraction may be corrected. The thought is not new with us that events appear differently when viewed from different positions; hence we gladly note the disposition of our Southern friends to put their material on record. The papers in the volume before us are purely military reports, diaries and correspondence, with occasional reviews by competent hands. They will no doubt be the subject of discussion in military quarters.

In a paper on the "Relative Strength of the Armies of Generals Lee and Grant," General Early compares the entire relative forces of the South and North as 600,000 Southern opposed to 2,653,553 United States troops, and hence ac-

counts for the defeat of the Confederacy. This was as apparent in 1860 as in 1865, and the only wonder is the South did not see it.

At the close of the volume is "a Roster of General Officers, Heads of Departments, Senators, Representatives, Military Organizations &c., in the Confederate service"—a pamphlet of 31 pages.

REMARKS UPON THE TONKAWA (read before the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, November 12, 1876), by ALBERT S. GATSCHE. 8vo, pp. 10.

This tract from the Proceedings of the Society is another of the contributions of a careful linguist and philologist to this always interesting subject, the Indian languages. The tribe of the Tonkawas are more than classical in their account of their origin—their national legend representing them as the offspring of the wolf. The author announces that this article merely contains the result of a closer investigation, hitherto unpublished, of the Tonkawa words and sentences included in the volume published at Weimar.

ANALYTICAL REPORT UPON INDIAN DIALECTS SPOKEN IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, AND ON THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER, &c., and based upon Vocabularies collected by the expeditions for Geographical Surveys west of the 100th Meridian, Lieut. George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in charge, by ALB. S. GATSCHE, being extract from Appendix J. J. of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1876. Pamphlet, 8vo. Government Printing Office. Washington, 1876.

A linguistic report upon the Indian languages, vocabularies and sentences which were collected by members of the survey in 1875. It contains comments on the idioms of the Santa Barbara, Shoshonee and Yuma Stocks. The author asserts that the commonly admitted affinity between the Yuma and Pima dialects does not exist at all, and looks upon the Yuma stock of aborigines as thoroughly independent in race and in speech.

THE CENTENNIAL: BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, with a View of Charlestown in 1775, Page's Plan of the Action, Romane's Exact View of the Battle, and other illustrations, by RICHARD FROTHINGHAM. 16mo, pp. 136. LITTLE, BROWN & CO. 1875.

A faithful and interesting account by a careful student. The illustrations are *fac similes* of the originals.

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED

COUNT FRONTENAC AND THE AMERICAN WARS OF LOUIS XIV., by FRANCIS PARKMAN. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., BOSTON

We have been favored with extracts from the Preface and some of the proof sheets of this work. Mr. Parkman wears worthily the gay and graceful mantle of Prescott, and the announcement of a further volume from the pen which first attracted attention in the recital of his own experience in the West, in "The Oregon Trail," and has since with increasing power and grace of style recited in the "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," the "Pioneers of France in the New World" and the "Old Regime in Canada" the ever interesting narrative of French Colonization in this country. In the words of the gifted author of the forthcoming volume, "the events recounted group themselves in the main about a single figure, that of Count Frontenac, the most remarkable man who ever represented the crown of France in America. From strangely unpromising beginnings, he grew with every emergency and rose equal to every crisis. His whole career was one of conflict, sometimes petty and personal, sometimes of momentous consequence, including the question of national ascendancy on this Continent. Now that this question is set forever at rest, it is hard to conceive the anxiety which it awakened in our forefathers. But for one deep rooted error of French policy, the future of the English-speaking races on this continent would have been more than jeopardized. Under the rule of Frontenac occurred the first serious collision of the rival powers and the opening of the grand scheme of military occupation, by which France strove to envelope and hold in check the industrial populations of the English colonies. It was he that made that scheme possible. In the old Regime in Canada, I tried to show from what inherent causes this wilderness empire of the great monarch fell at last before a foe superior indeed in numbers, but void of all the forces that belong to a system of civil and military centralization. The present volume will show how valiantly and for a time how successfully, New France battled against a fate her own organic fault made inevitable. Her history is a great and significant drama, enacted among untamed forests, with a distant gleam of courtly splendor and the regal pomp of Versailles."

The proof sheets before us treat of matter of especial interest to the New York student, and tell of the unsuccessful efforts of La Barre to intimidate the hardy Iroquois, and the humiliating end of the French expedition of 1684.

We eagerly await Mr. Parkman's reasons for believing that French domination on this continent was ever even possible. The great strate-

gic laws which govern military campaigns are equally true of movements of hostile colonization. The French held the extreme points of the coast and an extended circumference line, the English the centre and the sea. The result was inevitable.

A HISTORY OF ST. MARK'S PARISH, IN THE COUNTY OF CULPEPER, STATE OF VIRGINIA, WITH NOTES OF OLD CHURCHES AND OLD FAMILIES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE OLDEN TIME. By REV. P. SLAUGHTER, D. D.

The reverend gentleman gives notice of a publication of rare interest if the execution equal, as we doubt not it will, the promise of the prospectus. The realization of the announcement is conditioned on the receipt of the names of 500 subscribers, at about \$1. We trust that this new enterprise of our Southern friend may meet a hearty response from all sections of the country. The address of Dr. Slaughter is Mitchell's Station, Culpeper County, Va.

HISTORY OF BELFAST, MAINE, FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1770 TO 1875, by JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

This volume of 750 pages octavo, with numerous illustrations, portraits, autographs, maps, plans, &c., will be shortly issued by LORING, SHORT & HARMON, Portland.

A CRITICAL HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES, by Rev. ASA MAHAN. Publishers, A. S. BARNES & Co., New York.

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE UNION, AND OF THE UNITED STATES, presenting a Comparative View of these Documents as they existed before the late Civil War had wrought any Changes in them.

THE HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., by LUCIUS R. PAIGE, in 8vo, by HURD & HOUGHTON, New York.

ARNOLD'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST QUEBEC. An account of the Hardship and Sufferings of the Band of Heroes who accompanied Arnold through the Wilderness of Maine and Canada in the Autumn of 1775, &c., by JOHN JOSEPH HENRY, one of the soldiers in the expedition. 12mo. JOEL MUNSELL, Albany.

OBITUARY

THE THREE ADMIRALS

It is not long since a strange spectacle was witnessed in Trinity Church, when all old New York gathered to pay their tribute of respect and mourning to the brothers Delafield, who had died within a few days of each other, and whose bodies lay side by side in front of the chancel.

Not less singular is the strange coincidence of the death, within five days, of three of the most distinguished officers of the American navy; all veterans in the service, all Rear Admirals, and each connected with events of rare historic importance in our naval annals.

The first to leave the quarter-deck, and report himself for action in a higher sphere of duty, was Rear Admiral James Alden, a native of Maine, who died at San Francisco, Tuesday, the 6th February; the second, Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, a native of New York, who died in Washington, Thursday, the 8th February; and the third, Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, who was born at Plattsburg, New York, and died also at Washington, Saturday, the 10th February.

Of these the most distinguished was Admiral Wilkes, whose fame, as a brave, undaunted officer, was equalled at home and abroad by his reputation as an explorer, second to none in any service. Early noticed for his skill as a navigator and his success in special duty, he was selected to organize and command the National Exploring Expedition to the Southern Ocean. On his return in 1842 he was appointed Commander, and was for several years after employed in preparing the elaborate account of his expedition, which appeared in a series of sumptuous volumes, with scientific appendices, printed under the supervision of the Government.

In the course of his voyage he visited the Islands of the Pacific and afterwards discovered the Antarctic Continent, which he coasted westward with his fleet for more than 70 degrees. For this valuable contribution to science he received a gold medal from the Geographical Society of London.

The next important event in his career was the capture of the English mail steamer Trent in October, 1861, and the removal from her deck of the Confederate envoys, Mason and Slidell; an action which, though later disapproved by President Lincoln, under the advice of Secretary Seward, as contrary to the maritime rights of nations and true international law, nevertheless sent a thrill to the popular heart, and won from Congress a vote of thanks. Right or wrong, he became a hero by the fiat of the people, and his action will be ever remembered with pride by his profession and the nation.

In August, 1862, while in command of the

flotilla on the James River, he destroyed City Point, and later his squadron did good service on the West Indies Station in the capture of blockade runners.

We shall not distinguish between the merits of the other officers of whose services the country has been so suddenly deprived. The next in order of seniority was Rear Admiral Bailey, whose youthful ardor for the naval service was first kindled by witnessing, when about nine years of age, the famous victory of McDonough over the British fleet on Lake Champlain in 1814.

In 1848, when the land expedition under Fremont made the bold capture of California, Lieutenant Bailey, then on the Pacific coast, won great distinction by his expeditions against the seaport towns, several of which fell into his hands. This alone would forever connect his name with this marked historic event, but his services during the late civil war were no less brilliant and successful. When Farragut forced the passes of the Mississippi in his attack upon New Orleans, Captain Bailey joined the fleet with the Colorado, but finding her draught of water too great for the bar, transferred his force to lighter vessels, and placed second in command, led the attack upon the forts in person. Later, as Commander of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron on the Florida coast, he shut up entirely this channel of supplies to the Confederacy, and closed the door to its English sympathizers. It is said that he captured 150 blockade-runners in a year and a half. No service was more arduous and none more important than this destruction of the sinews of war.

The third of these gallant officers, second to none in intelligence, dash and nautical skill, was Rear Admiral Alden. He was marked as a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and was later engaged on the coast survey with credit to himself and honor to the service. In the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the capture of New Orleans, he commanded the steam Sloop Richmond, and indeed participated in nearly all the naval achievements of the war. His greatest distinction, however, was won when, in command of the Brooklyn, he followed Farragut through the sea of fire to the capture of Mobile. Later, while in the Mediterranean waters, he visited many of the chief European capitals and courts, and became widely known as an accomplished, urbane gentleman. The writer of these lines, to whom he was well known, will be excused for bearing personal testimony to his admirable social qualities. To a manly frankness, which is the traditional trait of the sailor, there was added in his character a simplicity almost childlike. He will be long remembered and regretted by all who knew him.

Only the chief passages in the career of the three Admirals have been here touched upon; their names pass down to fame as of those "who have deserved well of the Republic."